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Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1866. NO 277

CITY ITEMS.

Extra Attractions
At No. 66 Fifth Street.

Buy the Best Flavoring Extracts
In the city, at Pleading's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street.

Have You Tried
That Todigo at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 88 Market street, corner Diamond near Fifth street.

Lubin's Cocoanut Cream
Will restore grey hair to its original color.

All Who Suffer With
Cough, Tickling or Irritation in the Throat, relying a thick bronchial muffler from the Lungs, Soreness or Pains in the Chest, Difficult Breathing or Shortness of the Head, should know that Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, it may have been Bronchitis or Catarrh, but is certain to end in Consumption.

Dr. O'Toole wishes all who may be suffering with Consumption or its Symptoms, to know that for the past ten years in the city of New York he has given his entire attention to the cure of this disease, and with such success that he has established his Consumption Hospital at 202 East Sixteenth street, New York city, for the express purpose of treating Patients, who have been pronounced incurable by regular practicing Physicians.

Mr. Chas. S. Stearns, of the New York *Dispatch*, has investigated several cases (Cures from Consumption after the Patients were given up to die by the attending Doctors. Those who wish to prove the truth of these statements, can address Mr. Stearns *Dispatch* office, 41 Frankfort street, New York city.

Owing to professional engagements at the Hospital in New York and elsewhere, Dr. O'Toole cannot remain long in Pittsburgh, but patients coming under his treatment will be regularly supplied with his Medicines by the Adams & Express Company. Patients in the more advanced stages of Consumption can, if desirable, be removed to the Hospital at New York City, where they will receive every attention at moderate cost.

When Dr. O'Toole leaves Pittsburgh, all letters should be addressed,

Dr. M. C. O'TOOLE'S,
Consumption Hospital,
202 East Sixteenth street, New York City.

The Doctor can be consulted for a few days at the Merchants Hotel, Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, from 10 A. M. TO 4 P. M.

Pittsburgh Grand Gift Concert.

Owing to the great rush for tickets towards the close of the time appointed for the concert, and the fact that the second postponement of the United States Gift Concert at Chicago induced our agents to defer making their reports till the last moment, we were unable to complete our arrangements for the distribution of gifts at the concert on Monday evening. Our arrangements, however, will be perfected on Thursday evening, and the distribution will be promptly and faithfully made. The entertainment of Thursday evening will be more attractive, some of the best musicians, dancers and other performers being under engagement to appear. In the meantime, the sale of tickets will continue at our office, No. 70 Fifth street, second floor, *Chronicle* Building. McDonald, Thomson & Co.

The Portland Fire—A Card.

The North American Fire Insurance Company has paid its losses at Portland, and received from the assured the following testimonial:

PORTLAND, ME., July 9, 1866.

The undersigned having had policies in the North American Fire Insurance Company, at Hartford, Conn., bear grateful testimony to the prompt and liberal manner in which the losses sustained by said paid, thereby alleviating the losses sustained by the recent terrible conflagration. We cordially recommend the North American, of Hartford, to the confidence and patronage of the public:

J. H Donnell
Woodman, True & Co.'
Jeremiah Mitts,
Edwin S. Hovey,
Geo. S. Hay,
Thomas B. Parsons,
Samuel J. Lavis,
J. C. Woodman,
M. O. H. & J. A. Hovey by E. S. Hovey, atty.
Davis Brothers,
Jonathan Witham,
A. N. Noyes & Son.
Charles Sawyer,
Thomas Hall,
K. Wright, M. D.,
Wm. Marks, M'D.,
S. H. Weeks,
Wm. Marks, M'D.,
H. S. Kaler & Co.,
Wm. Senter & Co.,
C. H. Breel & Co.,
Joseph S. Jewett.

OFFICE OF THE CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE CO.
THE TRAVELERS, HARTFORD, Jr., Secretary.
JOHN R. ELDERKIN, President.
HARTFORD, July 13, 1866.

To the Patrons of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company:

The Old Connecticut takes pleasure in announcing to its patrons that the disastrous conflagration in Portland, on the 4th of July, has in no way effected its soundness or prosperity. The full amount of losses paid the 25th dividend, and the money is in bank to pay every dollar of its losses, most of which have been adjusted and paid. The claims already adjusted reduce the whole loss to $77,000, which is expected will be still further reduced by adjustment now being made. After paying every dollar of its losses, it has a cash surplus of $60,000; can reinsure every risk, and show a larger percentage of assets than ever, with very few exceptions, any company now doing business.

S. W. THOMPSON & CO.,
Burke's Building, 59 Fourth Street,
Agents for the above Company.

Unequalled Tonics.

Allsop's London Ale and Brass' Brown Stout, sold at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street.

Benwood Boarding School,

For Boys, New Brighton, Pa., re-opens September 11 Send for a catalogue. jy4:od

To the Public.

Pittsburgh, July 30.—We, the undersigned pawn brokers of this city, have agreed to close our places of business at eight o'clock P. M., Saturday excepted, until October 1st, 1866. Emanuel De Roy, H. Cimiotti, Levi De Roy.

Great Bargains

At the extensive and fashionable hat and cap house of Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street; we are selling off our stock of men's, boys' and children's straw goods, meas's and boy's light felt hats, gents' fine silk and cassimere hats, gents' fine felt hats, ladies' and misses' hats trimmed and plain, gents' fancy neckwear, and sundowns at a great reduction, in order to close out our immense stock. Customers would do well to call without delay at No. 139 Wood street.

The Daily Commercial

Meeting of the Union State Committee.

The Union State Central Committee will meet at the Monongahela House, in this city, on Wednesday, August 8th. In the evening there will be a Union mass meeting, at which we are authorized to announce, addresses will be delivered by Governor Hamilton, of Texas, Hon. Gallusha A. Grow, Colonel John W. Forney and Hon. L. W. Hall.

STATE ITEMS.

The Mercer *Dispatch* says that there have been about two hundred and ninety thousand pounds of butter shipped from that place by two parties during the present season.

Dr. Charles B. Ansart, of Reading, has been appointed to a position on the Warren and Franklin Railroad. He was formerly a conductor on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.

Friday evening, Major William H. Lewis, formerly of General Humphrey's staff, Army of the Potomac, while walking near Bear Run, Fayette County, Pa., was seized with hemorrhage of the lungs, resulting from an old gunshot wound received at the battle of Hatcher's Run, April 25, 1865. He was removed to Brown's Hotel, and a physician called. Major Lewis was the only remaining son of General Lewis, who was killed at the head of his command at Chattanooga, the other son, Lieutenant Colonel of the 31st Iowa, having been killed at Antietam leaving him to no living family in America. Major Lewis is in a critical condition.

A little girl, aged about eight years, daughter of Reuben Kratzer, of Madison township, Huron county, fell off a foot log across the run, near the old Old Fort, on Saturday evening, 21st inst., and was drowned.

The last freight train west met with a frightful accident at the Swatara iron bridge, just this side of Middletown, between two and three o'clock Friday morning. As the train was nearing the bridge, an axle of one of the cars broke and was dragged to the bridge, where it was thrown over, carrying with it some six or eight cars, all of which were smashed up and merchandise of the cars, consisting sugar, dry goods, &c., were jumbled together in a promiscuous heap. A colored man whose name we have not learned, and who was stealing a ride over the road, was killed instantly, and three other colored men were badly injured. A brakesman on one of the cars made a narrow escape of being carried with the wreck, but jumped off just as the car on which he was went over the bridge. The scene of the accident is described as being a fearful one, most of the cars are now completely smashed up, and the others so badly injured that they cannot be used again.

The commencement exercises took place at Lafayette College, Easton, on Wednesday. Professor H. S. Osborn delivered the introductory lecture of the scientific school endowed by A. Pardee, Esq., of Hazleton. The valedictory address was delivered by George T. Ruhler, Esq., of Pennsylvania, and the master's oration by Rev. Moses Dejon, of Belvidere, New Jersey. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on Rev. Dr. Edwards, president of the Wasnington and Jefferson college. The oration of Rev. Dr. Purner, on Tuesday night, before the literary society, was on the "Study of Analytic Language." And on Wednesday the ladies of Easton gave a dinner at the Masonic Hall to the alumni. Ex-Governor Pollock presided, and Governor Parker Cleveland with the patrons and visiting members of Lafayette College.

Erie Conference has located the new M. E. seminary at Clarion, and it is the intention to open it in that place by the first of the week on the young ladies and gentlemen. Over ten thousand dollars are already subscribed, and $15,000 required to purchase thirty thousand before the work is commenced.

Gen. Robert Patterson, of Philadelphia, has presented about four acres of land in the Chester, Delaware county, and an honse is engaged or is erecting upon it a new cotton mill two hundred and eighty feet in length by seventy-five feet wide.

The following postmasters have been confirmed for Pennsylvania: Chas. Steele, Uniontown; Robert Peysert, Bethlehem; Edward H. Clarke, Tillesbarre; Horace T. Taylor, Williamsport.

The Franklin *Spectator* says: A boy five years old, son of J. W. Groves, of Sugarcreek township in this county, was terribly cut with an ax on the head. He was playing or wrestling with his father, a few years older, so near where an older boy was chopping wood that his foot came between the ax and the wood. The wound is from the instep to the rear of the heel, and is four inches long, clear and clean—two-thirds of the foot flying away from the ax like a chip. The boy is doing well, though the extreme heat of the weather is unfavorable and mortification is set in.

A match game of billiards was played at Kenosha, Cameron county, the other day, the rounds of which were devoted to the Sabbath breaks.

Local Indian Losses.

Messrs. A. H. Jackson and Elliott W. Rice have been appointed Commissioners by the President of the United States under articles forty-nine and fifty of the late treaty at the Chickasaw treaty, to examine and report upon claims of local Indians of those tribes for losses of property on account of their loyalty, and also upon claims of licensed traders among them for losses of property by reason of the removal of the Commissioners proceed shortly to the Indian country to make their investigations.

Examining Surgeons.

The Committe of Pensions to-day made the following appointments of examining surgeons in the Lemsion office: Dr. Henry F. Buchanan, Cincinnati, Ohio; Dr. George W. Farrar, Ironton, Mo.; Dr. J. B. Leblond, Brownsville, Minn., and John Wright, Clinton, Illinois.

Patents.

Commissioner Theaker will issue to patentees in the week ending August 7th, 288 new patents

The Bounty Bill.

The opinion was expressed at the Treasury Department to-day that the equalizing bounty bill just passed by Congress was so defective as not to warrant the payment of any money under it, even if Congress had made an appropriation to meet the expenses. The whole matter will doubtless be laid aside for ratification at the next Congress.

Commissioner of Land Office.

The Senate having neglected to confirm Jas. S. Wilson as Commissioner of the Land office, Judge Edmunds consequently retained his position until to-day, when he formally resigned. The President thereupon appointed Mr. Wilson.

The New Orleans Riots.

The news from New Orleans caused considerable excitement here, but the President, it is understood, is desirous that the civil authorities should suppress the troubles. Private telegrams represent the riot as far worse than the press dispatches.

Internal Revenue.

The Internal Revenue receipts continue to average over one million dollars per day. Those for to-day are over one million and a half.

FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Mexican Empress—Her Mission to Europe—Dismay at the Fall of Matamoras—Situation of the Empire Growing More Critical—Revolution in Guanajuato.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Havana dates of the 19th state that the Empress of Mexico, so-called, arrived there on the 17th, on her way to Europe. She was received with the honors of royalty. The Empress did not land, but proceeded on her journey the next day.

News from Mexico represents the situation of the Empire as daily growing more critical. The fall of Matamoras had caused great dismay. The Imperialists newspapers are excited and petulant in their discussion of the situation.

A French steamer arrived at Vera Cruz with 200 troops of the foreign legion.

The *Diario del Imperio*, the official organ of the Emperor, says the Empress has gone to Europe to treat upon the interests of Mexico, and to arrange several international affairs. She is expected back in November next.

Octavia Rosado, who fought under Juarez at Puebla, has raised a revolution in Guanajuato.

Petroleum oil is being exported to New York from the wells on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

Prince Salm Salm has been made a colonel on the staff of the auxiliary division.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

EXEMPTIONS UNDER THE LAW.

An Important List.

The following articles, alphabetically arranged, are exempt from tax under the amended Internal Revenue law, recently passed:—

A

Alum.
Aluminum.
Aluminous cake.
Alum, patent.
Alumina, sulphate of
Aniline.
Aniline colors.
Animal charcoal.
Anvils.
Artificial limbs.
Artificial eyes.
Artificial teeth.

B

Barrels not used for fluids.
Boxes of wood for friction matches, cigar lights and wax tapers
Boxes of paper for friction matches, cigar lights and wax tapers
Beeswax, crude or unrefined.
Borax.
Boracic acid.
Brass, not more advanced than rods or sheets.
Brick.
Brooms made from corn, brush or palm leaf.
Building stone of all kinds.
Banners made of bunting of domestic manufacture.

C

Cobalt.
Carbon.
Casks not used for fluids.
Cement.
Chronometers.
Coffins.
Compasses.
Copper in ingots, pigs or bars.
Copper for sheathing.
Crates made of splints.
Crucibles.
Cruticles.
Castings for iron bridges.
Castings, malleable iron, unfinished.
Cottage made of vegetable fibre.
Cables made of vegetable fibre.
Casts made from statuary, and statues by the artist from the original designs.

D

Documents, official, issued by United States officers, or officers of any State, county, town or corporation.

E

Extracts, flavoring, solely for cooking purposes.
Engravers' productions.

F

Fire brick.
Freestone for building purposes.
Flags of the United States.
Feather beds.
Fertilizers of all kinds.
Flasks used by founders.

G

Ground gypsum.
Grindstones, in the rough or wrought.
Gold leaf.
Gold foil.

H

Hemp prepared for textile or felting purposes.
Handsaws.
Harrows.
Hay-cap.
Hoops, wood for

I A J

Incomes, mechanics employed on public works.
Incomes, laborers employed on public works.
Iron castings for bridges.
Iron drain and sewer pipes.
Iron, pig.
Iron, railroad.
Iron, railroad, rolled.
Jute, prepared for textile or felting purposes.

K

Keepsakes, silver.

L

Lime.
Lead, white and red.
Lambs, slaughtered.
Legacies of personal property to minor children, under $1,000.

M

Machinery for the manufacture of sugar, syrup and molasses from sorghum, imphee, and broom corn.
Monuments of stone of all kinds not exceeding in value $1000.
Monuments erected by public subscriptions to commemorate the services of officers and men who have fallen in battle.
Mouldings for looking glasses and frames.

N

Nuts, iron.

O

Oils, intoxicating, made from coal, petroleum, coal or shale, not exceeding in specific gravity thirty-six degrees.
Oils, vegetable, animal and fish, not otherwise provided for.

P

Paraffine.
Pickles, when sold by the gallon and contained in glass packages.
Pig iron.
Ploughs.
Planters.
Presses, cotton and hay.
Pipes, clay.
Plugs, wagon.
Parasols.
Paris white.
Powders, baking.
Plate, silver, under forty ounces.
Plate, silver, belonging to religious societies.
Premiums, silver.
Publications, issued by United States officers or by officers of any State, county, town or municipal corporation.

Q

Quinine.

R

All kinds.
Residuums, the product of mineral, vegetable or animal substances, drawn from stills after distillation.
Roofing slates, slabs and tiles.

S

Locks, safes, looms, spinning machines, steam engines, hair and hot water furnaces and sewing machines.
Starch.
Steel made from iron developed mock bar, blooms, slabs or loops in ingots.
Steel, bars.
Steel rails, made and fitted for railroads.
Steel, sheet, plate, roll or wire.
Steel hoop skirt wire covered or uncovered.
Steel cast wheels.
Steel thimble skeins and pipe boxes.
Steel springs.
Steel tires and axles used for vehicles, cars and railroad locomotives.
Steel, clock springs, faceed and bands.
Stones composed in part of cast iron and in part of pulverized iron or soapstone, fire brick or freestone.
Sugar made from beets, corn, sugar maple, sorghum or imphee.
Syrup made from beets, corn, sugar maple, sorghum or imphee.
Sulphur, sublimed, flowers of.
Sulphur flour.
Sticks, for umbrellas and parasols.
Spoods, silver, under forty ounces.
Sourveys, silver.
Swine, slaughtered, sheep, slaughtered.

T

Turpentine, crude.
Tin cans used for preserved meats, fish, smell fish, fruits, vegetables, jams, jellies, pickles, and spices.
Tokens of merit, silver.

U & V

Vices, iron.
Verdigris.
Vinegar.

W

Wine made of grapes, currants or other fruits, and cordials.
Wire made from wire less than number twenty wire gauge.
Warp for weaving, grading of manufacturing purposes.
Watches, silver.

Y & Z

Yarn for weaving, braiding or manufacturing purposes.
Yeast.
Zinc, oxide of
Zinc, in ingots or sheets.

The above exemptions must in all cases be confined exclusively to said articles in the state and condition specified, and must not extend to articles in any other form, nor to manufacturers from said articles.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Senator Doolittle dined with the President Sunday, and took the evening train direct for Madison, Wisconsin, where the State Convention meets on Wednesday to choose delegates to Philadelphia.

General Skinner has been appointed and confirmed First Assistant Postmaster General. He has been in the Postoffice Department twenty-five years, and was a soldier in the war of 1812.

The Fenians had a large and enthusiastic meeting at the fair building, Washington city, on Saturday night, at which Senator Lane and Representatives Van Horn, Dwiggs and Whaley spoke. Resolutions were passed demanding the President for using the military and navy to suppress and defeat their expedition against Canada.

A dispatch from Leavenworth, dated Saturday, says: The main line of the Union Pacific Railroad from Wyandotte to Lawrence, is now in running order again. Dispatches received in this city from Vice President Durant, at Omaha, state that eleven thousand two hundred feet of track were laid on Friday. This is the greatest feat of railroad building, being considerably over two miles of track in one day.

The *Herald's* correspondent, traveling with the Freedmen's Commission for investigating the workings of the Freedmen's Bureau, writes from Texas. He says the Bureau in that State is a mischievous farce. The stations are so wide apart that one-half the colored population could not reach one if they were inclined to. The negroes are working well, consequently. As a rule, the officers of the Institution are generally engaged in solving the problem of free labor by running plantations on their own account.

The *World* reports the sailing on Thursday last of a propeller steamer of eight hundred tons for Matamoras, with eight thousand revolvers, four thousand seven hundred rifles, and a large quantity of powder &c., for Juarez's army. Major General Lew Wallace and brigadier General Shaffer, recently of our army, were passengers. Efforts to stop her by the Mexican Imperialists agents were unsuccessful.

The Denver *News* says: The Indians are becoming bold since they have Texas stock to run under the very guns of a fort, garrisoned by eight hundred troops. It also says that the Indians at Fort Laramie were furnished with ammunition in large quantities, with the knowledge and consent of the Commissioners, and the supply at the Post was exhausted, a large quantity was sent for from Denver and dealt out in the same manner.

Lieutenant General Sherman arrived in Cleveland on Sunday morning. Bound for the West, he received a dispatch from General Grant, calling him to Washington, and proceeded to the Pittsburgh cars by a large number of citizens, with music, early on Monday morning.

Mr. Samuel M. Hamilton, of the Union Telegraph office, in Wheeling, died in that city on Saturday last.

The Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable on Wednesday of this week.

Hons. James W. Nye and Wm. Stewart, Senators in Congress from Nevada, have engaged passage in the San Francisco steamer which leaves New York on the 15th of August, and will, on their arrival there, immediately enter upon the political canvass.

The elephant "Antony," belonging to Bailly's circus, died on Thursday morning, of consumption, at Belfast, Me., where it has been detained some days by the sickness. Two doctors were given to it. Pendleton, city physician of Belfast, who dissected the huge creature, and found its weight to be about 5,500 pounds, and the arterial blood to be about 100 pounds, the same as those of the ox. Its heart, which has been preserved in spirit, would fill a large hogshead. Antony intended to live to have the skin stuffed, and to set up the skeleton in his private museum. The Belfast *Journal* relates that the elephant was very fond of rum, administered upon—his trunk had nothing in it.

The confirmation of Mr. J. J. Wilson to the position of Commissioner of the General Land Office was recalled on Friday night, Mr. Wilson will, however, be appointed by the President to perform these duties until next session.

Brigadier General E. W. Smith, Adjutant to General Terry, ordered to join his regiment—the 16th Infantry—stationed at Galveston, received, Saturday, by the special request of Generals Grant and Terry, countermanding orders from the Secretary of War, to report to the commander of Virginia. General Smith assumed this *rose* on the muster out of General Hawley, now Governor of Connecticut, and has performed its arduous duties with signal ability.

OHIO NEWS ITEMS.

The Columbus *Journal* says that Mr. John Campen, son of C. H. Campen, the well known emigrant agent of that place, was drowned on Tuesday afternoon. He, with several companions, was swimming in the Scioto river, and across the river and was on the return trip when he was taken with cramps and seen no more. The body had not been recovered.

The Toledo *Blade*, of Friday last, says: There has not yet been a case of cholera or any disease approaching it, except the bowel complaints usual at this season. The health of the city is in a good condition, in fact, it could not be troubled with cholera this year.

A young lady named Vincent residing in the family of Mr. Anderson, in Sandusky county, committed suicide on Thursday last. She was found dead in her chamber, and on the stand beside her was a half empty vial of laudanum, and a box of morphine. She was said to have been despondent, though for what reason no one knows. She has friends near Delaware, Ohio.

A young lady by the name of Sarah Williams, an adopted daughter of Mr. William Price, of Manion co township, Mahoning county, left her home on the 14th inst., two days since, without informing hasbeen heard of. It is expected that she was seen near Canton the morning after leaving home. She has been for some time laboring under mental derangement from disappointment in love affairs, and it is feared that in one of her incalacrity moods she has committed suicide, as all efforts to find her are utterly unavailing. The foster parents of the young lady have the deepest sympathy of the entire community in their affliction, and especially so owing to the sorrow brought upon them, has already gone mad, and is now confined in the insane asylum at this place. Mr. Thompson left throughout the country will call attention to these facts, and in no instance some cities may eventually be founds to do as Wheeling has done, shame, and say information thereof will be thankfully received by the Chief of Police.

The *Buckeye State* says: There is a woman residing in this county, who can plow, fish, nurse, and sing all at once. She yokes her oxen to the plow; then stowing her twin babes in a corn basket, suspends it to a tree; attaches the cow bell to the end of her fishing rod, which is forced into the ground at the water's edge; she then drives on her team, and every time she comes opposite her babes the aerial receives a send, which keeps it vibrating until she performs another circuit. Then she goes to fishing, and in the meantime various pieces of sacred music, and if a thought passes her mind at any time or hook, the obedient bell informs her, when she sails across the field and straightway hauls the whole family. The woman is a widow with her story, compared to sickly sentimentalists who don't weigh a pound apiece, and who, if left in water without being broke down, is inestimable.

On Wednesday last, the boiler of a portable steam engine and saw mill, located on the farm of Mr. Thomas Patterson, five miles west of Zanesville, on the Cumberland road, exploded with terrific force, killing instantly Mr. George Martin and Mr. S. Harvey, and wounding severely Mr. Simon Patterson, Mr. Martin's son-in-law, who was owned by Messrs. Patterson, Martin & Harvey, and had been running for some time. It is the opinion of those who have seen it that it was worked to its full capacity, and that the boilers were of inferior quality. The mill is a perfect wreck. The only part remaining intact is the boiler, which is thrown up in the air, the boiler were thrown in all directions and to a distance of one hundred and fifty yards from the scene of the explosion to-day. The cause of the accident has not been ascertained.

Dr. Stout and Mrs. Analek, of Zanesville, were arrested on Wednesday last on a charge of procuring an abortion on Adaline Davis, causing her death. They waived a hearing until Monday next. The parents of the unfortunate girl live in Cincinnati, and Miss Analek says the daughter was acting as a seamstress in the family of Mr. E. Anick.

A man named Wm. Anguish, who resides near Bellefontaine, this county, while hoeing corn on Tuesday evening last, was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

Mr. John H. Campbell, formerly a compositor in the office of the PITTSBURG COMMERCIAL, has purchased an interest in the Tuscarawas *Advocate*, published at New Philadelphia, that paper being now published by Messrs. McIlvaine, Pittinger & Campbell. Mr. Campbell will have charge of the mechanical part of the paper, and the *Advocate* is in a satisfactory manner.

The Jeffersonville *Herald* says: Yesterday was the day advertised for all who had claims for a portion of the reward for the Cadiz Bank robbers, to present the same for payment. A gentleman informs us that it was the occasion of great excitement in the neighborhood of Cadiz, as the reward of $20,000 for the recovery of the money, or *proceeds* for any considerable portion of the same. The *proceeds* amounted to $2,000 each which was divided among sixty old claimants. Eleven persons, engaged directly in the arrest of the thieves, received the amount. The boy who gave notice where the thieves were secreted got $500. Other parties got $500, and the balance, $500, to any heavy expense in the taking of the thieves were much disappointed, but their expectations were higher. Some of them, we understand, like our army in Flanders, "swore terribly." The reward was a very popular one, and was satisfactorily distributed as human judgment could attain.

The Clyde *Times*, of the 19th, says: Allen T. Thompson, who was arrested on Sycamore at this place a week ago last Sunday, was in town yesterday morning, in a state of beastly intoxication. He stopped at the St. Vincent Hotel. It was rumored about town that he was there drunk, and several of our citizens called there and found him drunk that he reeled and staggered. To one who knew him, he said, greeting him: "I am as drunk as a fool." Allen T. Thompson was lately pastor of a church in Cincinnati, but was expelled for his habits. He is a favorite lecturer for the temperance cause. We trust he may not long hold this latter position if he be so disgraced. Only a few days ago he was drunk in Toledo. The proof of his drunkenness and perfidy is overwhelming. We trust the friends of the temperance reformation, and especially temperance organization of the State, that they may no longer support this imposter. Thompson left this place at 8:45 A. M. yesterday for the South.

On Friday morning, at Cleveland, a son of Capt. John Becker, about thirteen years old, while sculling a yawl boat, lost his balance and fell into the water and was drowned.

McConnell, the murderer, is taciturn and despondent. His sentence is to be executed on one week from next Friday, it there be not a reprieve, which is doubtful. The petition in circulation for commutation is, we understand, receiving few influential names.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

NEW ORLEANS.

THE REIGN OF TERROR.

Riot and Bloodshed.

Assembling of the Free State Convention.

Arrest of the President and Members.

Number of the Members Murdered.

Slaughter of Negroes and Whites.

Hospitals Filled with Dying and Wounded.

Order Restored at Point of the Bayonet.

Martial Law Proclaimed.

NEW ORLEANS, July 30.—A procession of negroes with flags flying and drums beating as they were marching towards Mechanic Institute were met by some whites who were repulsed after endeavoring to disperse them. Several shots were fired, but no one was hurt. The city is considerably excited. The convention met at 12 o'clock. Twenty-six members were present. There has been no interference yet. The military will be ordered out.

NEW ORLEANS, July 30.—The police are behaving with the most exemplary conduct, trying to prevent ignoring and mobbing. W. H. Fish was drawn out of the Convention and carried to the lock-up by a double guard of police, amid cheers from the populace and cries of "hang him." The excitement is unbounded.

NEW ORLEANS, July 30.—The President of the Convention and the members thereof are being one by one arrested and confined. A little more order and quiet prevails.

NEW ORLEANS, July 30.—A large number of negroes armed in every conceivable manner, but principally with clubs, are assembled in front of the Mechanic Institute, and are marching to this work.

NEW ORLEANS, July 30, 1:15 P. M.—The most intense excitement prevails at this writing. Indiscriminate firing is going on on Common, Canal and Dryades streets. Three negroes are killed on Dryades and two on Common street. Two whites are reported wounded. An immense police force is out and using all efforts to quiet the disturbance.

NEW ORLEANS, July 30—3:15 P. M.—The outside riot is suspended. The police surround the Convention building. There is an immense crowd outside the building, which is full of members of the Convention and negroes. The police levying to get them out, but the populace are resisting. Hon. E. H. Durell, and John Henderson, Jr., were brought out dead, and carried off in carts. It is doubtful if many are gotten out alive.

NEW ORLEANS, July 30, 3:25 P. M.—On the meeting of the Convention, the populace surrounded the building. Immediately numerous negroes are inside and outside. The police and people quickly became masters, and the building was closely besieged. Seeing themselves besieged, the inside party hung out a flag of truce, and the police agreed to withdraw, in order to protect the members. No sooner had they reached the Hall, than the parties inside opened a deliberate fire. The flag is no longer respected, and every visible head from the inside is fired at. The police are reinforced. It is not known how many are in the building. Arrests continue to be made and the crowd continues.

NEW ORLEANS, July 30.—Fred. Shaw and John Henderson, Jr., were not killed, as reported, but badly wounded. The latter is not expected to live.

The *Times* extra says the riot was occasioned by orders from the Mayor to disperse the Convention by driving a white man and tripping him. The policemen supposed the man had been struck, and advanced to arrest the supposed assailant. They were met with a volley of pistol balls, and fired back. The whole city is in a general alarm, and hence the bloody tragedy that has been enacted.

The excitement has greatly subsided and the utmost order prevails. Mayor Monroe, previous to the riot, telegraphed to Governor Wells, asking assistance. General Baird consented, but the troops came after the disturbance was over. The great mass of the citizens lay the whole blame on the shoulders of the radicals. The city provoked it by its proclamation convening the late convention.

The following has just been issued by the Mayor:

WHEREAS, the city is in a state of great agitation arising out of the riots precipitated by a revolutionary factions and whereas, it is absolutely necessary that order be restored and tranquility and peace suppressed; therefore, I, John Monroe, Mayor of the city of New Orleans, do call on such citizens as are willing to assist in maintaining the peace, to appear at the City Hall this day, at 5 P. M. to be sworn as extra policemen. No one not bodily incapacity will be allowed to make any arrest. All good citizens, with the exception of those on duty, are requested to retire to their homes, and not assemble in crowds in the public streets.

JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

All the lockups are filled with the arrested rioters, and the hospitals with the dying and wounded.

NEW ORLEANS, July 30.—The city is perfectly quiet. The crowds on the different thoroughfares near the Convention building have all been dispersed at the point of the bayonet, and artillery is planted within sweeping range.

NEW ORLEANS, July 30.—General Baird has issued a proclamation, declaring martial law.

Richard Cerns, only child of Dr. Cerns, was killed accidentally when passing out of the Medical College, Dr. Rosine was mortally wounded in the abdomen, and has received wounds in the head. Henderson's wounds are not mortal. Cerns was the only white person killed, all the killed being negroes. The following has just been issued:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA,
NEW ORLEANS, LA., July 30, 1866.

General Order No. 40:

In consequence of the notorious and unlawful proceedings to-day, martial law is proclaimed in the city of New Orleans. Brevet Major General A. W. Kautz is appointed Military Governor of the city. He will make his headquarters in the City Hall, and all orders will be implicitly obeyed in every particular. All civil functionaries will report at once to General Kautz, and will be instructed in regard to such duties as they may hereafter be required to perform.

By order of Brevet Major General A. BAIRD,
NATHANIEL BURBANK,
First Lieutenant and Acting A. A. General.

The city is now quiet, and every citizen at home.

CONFLAGRATION IN BUFFALO.

Burning of the Steamer City of Buffalo —Grain Elevator Destroyed—Large Amount of Grain Burned—Fire not yet Extinguished.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 30, 2 P. M.—The steamer City of Buffalo, which arrived on Saturday night from Chicago, with 72,000 bushels of oats, was burned to-day at noon, while unloading at Union & Evans' dock. The boat was valued at $70,000, and is insured for $45,000; is owned by E. S. Prosser.

The fire communicated to Sturgis's elevator, which, with its contents, about one hundred and fifty thousand bushels of grain, mostly oats, were entirely consumed. The elevator was owned by Mr. Sturgis, of Chicago, and partly in Albany. The loss upon the elevator and grain is estimated at two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, probably mostly insured. The fire is now spreading in the ship yard of H. H. Hale. It being across Buffalo creek, it is hard of access for fire engines. The fire is still raging.

FROM MEXICO.

Siege of Tampico—The City will Probably Fall.

NEW ORLEANS, July 30.—Tampico advices of the 14th say that the city is besieged by 3,000 Liberals, and it was confidently expected the city would fall, as communication with the interior had been cut off. On the 11th or 12th a detachment of cavalry made a dash into the town.

The French are organizing a battalion for their own protection.

Martial Law in Georgia.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The following special dispatch from Washington has been received at the Freedmen's Bureau to-day, that it has been necessary to declare martial law in Georgia, in order to protect the freedmen from continued outrage.

The "Re d'Italia" Sunk.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The iron-clad frigate "Re d'Italia," which was sunk by the Austrians, was built in this city, and was plated with four and a half inch iron.

The Philadelphia Wigwam.

PHILADELPHIA, July 30.—The wigwam for the meeting of the National Union Convention will be situated in front of Girard College, and is being rapidly and substantially constructed. Accommodations will be afforded for fifteen hundred delegates and nine thousand spectators, and the building will comprise committee rooms and other conveniencies. The place of meeting can be reached by three or four different lines of horse railroads.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of Steamer China.

An Armistice of Six Weeks.

Austria to Retire from the Germanic Confederation.

Reception for Secretary Fox at St. Petersburg.

The Naval Engagement at Sissa.

THE CHOLERA AT LIVERPOOL

Proclamation to the People of Hungary.

Treasure Removed from Vienna.

Further Rise in Five-Twenties.

HALIFAX, July 30.—The steamer China, from Liverpool July 21st, and Queenstown on the 22d, has arrived.

Austria and Prussia had accepted proposals for a suspension of hostilities for five days, and it was expected to result in an armistice for six weeks.

Great preparations are making at St. Petersburg to give Assistant Secretary Fox a grand reception.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, July 27.—The announcement that Austria had accepted the proposals for the suspension of hostilities had caused great buoyancy in all markets, the prevailing opinion, especially among Germans, being that peace is almost certain to be concluded, and consequently there will be no resumption of hostilities. The Italian answer had not yet been received. There were no reports of further fighting.

LIVERPOOL, July 22.—In the great naval fight off Sissa, the Italian iron-clad "Re de Italia" was sunk by collision. At the commencement of the battle an iron-clad blew up with all on board, amidst cries of "Long live the King of Italy," from the crew. Italian accounts state that the Austrian squadron retired after one main-of war and two steamers had been sunk. A Vienna dispatch says the Italian fleet was badly damaged and pursued within sight of the direction of Ancona.

It is asserted from Paris that Austria has consented to retire from the German confederation. It is stated Frankfort will have to pay a further war contribution of 25,000,000 florins.

The Paris bourse was excited; rentes, 69f. 55c.

The London *Observer* states that Parliament will be prorogued, by commission, on the 31st of the session, to give its concurrence to the confederation of the Northern American provinces, including a guarantee for continuing the Grand Trunk Railroad.

Archduke Albrecht had issued a proclamation declaring the resumption of the command of the Austrian army at Vienna.

A correspondence from Vienna states that the Austrian forces gathered together for the defense of Vienna are estimated at 400,000, and 60 field guns. It is said that 100,000 men are collected within the intrenched camp of Floridisdorf.

From sixty thousand to eighty thousand fresh soldiers from Verona have been added to the army, thereby beckons the coming conflict as inevitable. The Austrian correspondent says the confidence of Austria is not shaken. A battle on the banks may reverse the battle on the Mincio, but the result is a secondary matter. The Austrian army, in consequence of a reverse is beyond calculation. Prussians have marched 500 miles into the heart of Austria. Every available force in their rear and on either flank.

A dispatch from the headquarters of Garibaldi, dated the 19th inst., says: In consequence of the recent engagements and the occupation of Lonato and Salo by the Italian forces, the Austrians in Fort Angolia have been compelled to capitulate conditionally, after an almost continuous fire of six hours. Victor Emanuel has congratulated Garibaldi on his success.

Intelligence received from Rovigo reports that the Austrians had erected batteries on all the roads leading to that city, and had requested the commander of the fortress of Verona and ordered the inhabitants to provide themselves with provisions for three months.

PARIS, July.—The Minister of the Interior had issued a circular to the prefects in relation to the political parties in Brussels, in reference to the re-opening of the German Parliament, some prominent members of which are now residing in the different German States and been invited by the Prussian Government to take part in the conference.

The official journal says the Prussian Government has not yet received the reply of the Emperor, to give the German nation the benefit of universal suffrage, and that the Emperor, regardless of party politics, issue men who place national unity above all other considerations.

PARIS, July 27.—The Italian Government is energetically organizing an administration for Venitia. The Marquis Pepoli has been appointed Governor, and Signor Antonelli Vice Governor.

The Daily Commercial

TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL R. CLULEY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS:
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. HILANDS.

FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH B. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JOHN P. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE Y. McKEE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The grand enterprise has been crowned with success. Along the ascents and declivities of the mysterious ocean mountains, on the wide reaching plains, over the jutting crags and deep abysses of the Atlantic, a "highway of thought" has been laid. The two Continents are in speaking distance of each other. Messages have been sent with distinctness through the entire length of the telegraphic cable. Along the submerged portion of it, 1864 miles, London news of the 27th traveled with lightning speed to Newfoundland, whence the same morning it has already been announced through the United States.

A diary was kept on board the Great Eastern from the time when she and her four attendant vessels left Ireland. The European news was received daily by the wires, and was published by bulletin on the Great Eastern and by signal to all the fleet. The progress of the vessels was on an average five miles an hour, paying out in the same time five and a half miles of the cable. The weather was most auspicious and the work was interrupted by no disaster or delay. Leaving the Irish coast on the afternoon of the 13th, the fleet reached the coast of Newfoundland on the morning of the 27th.

This achievement of science, skill and courage may be fairly deemed the great triumph of the world's history. Former failures have been turned to good account in this new effort. The despondency that followed them was but a transient cloud, which the energy and persistent confidence of our own countryman, C. W. FIELD, succeeded in speedily dispelling from the minds of English capitalists, who supplied the principal part of the funds for the work. The effects of this method of speedy intercommunication, on the nations most directly concerned in establishing it, it requires time to develope. But they can scarcely fail to be good, both on their material interests and political relations. A good understanding and friendly feeling between the Governments, as well as advantageous commercial intercourse between the people of Great Britain and the United States, will be facilitated by easy and speedy correspondence. We, of course, share to some extent in the apprehensions suggested by the former dashing of sanguine hopes, but we look with courage to the future elevation and improvement of man, and for justice and peace among nations, and we take the liberty of attaching the anchor of hope in part to this cable.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

The brief dispatch over the new cable, to the effect that Prussia and Austria had concluded a treaty of peace, and that Austria had gained a signal naval victory over Italy, unexplained as it is, opens a mystery over the entire European War question. Is the treaty in pursuance or in defiance of the policy and offices of NAPOLEON? What is to become of Italy,—and the Venetia question, what of that? We can well see that a treaty, offensive and defensive, dividing up the smaller Germanic States between Prussia and Austria and giving to Austria Venetia, might cause a general war, in which Russia would join the alliance against France. Or, it may be, the settlement is the result of the assignment Austria made to NAPOLEON for the benefit of her creditors. However this may be, the fact of a subsequent naval battle between Austria and Italy goes to show that the latter was not embraced in the terms. The situation, as it is left, is sufficiently mysterious and interesting. We look to the cable for an explanation.

THE CONGRESSIONAL REVEL.

There is not much ground of gratulation in the reports that have reached us and that were given in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, of the closing scene of the session of Congress. It would, however, be unjust to suppose that all or perhaps half the members were guilty participants in the revelry and buffoonery of the hour. It is evident that some were intent on the business to be done. But there was a sufficient number, forgetful of the respect due to their official positions and to their constituents and country, to enact a scene that would better become low bacchanals than grave legislators. And the disgrace cannot, under the circumstances, be so apportioned as to discriminate in favor of the sober members. They and all the people of the country will have to blush when the silly and disgusting scene in the House of Representatives is mentioned.

The close affinity that is maintained between legislation and intoxicating liquors is a standing disgrace to our country. And it will remain so, probably, till a closer inspection is brought to bear by the people on the morals and habits of candidates for office. Whisky at the elections, whisky in committee rooms, and whisky in the halls of legislation has brought discredit and damage on the country long enough to demand the application of a remedy. It is bad enough for men occupying such a position to get drunk and to act foolish anywhere, but to exhibit their buffoonery and nonsense in the capitol and in the act of making important laws, is intolerable and disgusting beyond expression.

MR. STANTON.—The great stumbling block and puzzle to the new party about to be born, is MR. STANTON. They want him out of the Cabinet, and have actually demanded his removal again and again, yet the President has shown no wish to get rid of him. Their hatred of MR. STANTON is equal to their love of MR. JOHNSON, and more sincere, yet these two high officials seem to be on the best of terms with each other, and equally unconcerned about the discordant passions with which they are regarded. MR. STANTON has been expected to resign, and yet he does not resign, and has said he wouldn't go out till he was shelled out, but the President don't shell him out. He has been accused by the President's new indorsers, of doing too much and of doing too little, and of doing both wrong, but the President, whose thoughts, words and deeds they indorse and applaud, "doesn't see it" in that light, and keeps MR. STANTON in his Cabinet. This is a great puzzle, as well as a great grief, to these disinterested volunteers who profess to be backing the President. "A plague of such backing," FALSTAFF would say, and probably the President would say, and the same notion of it as the fat has about the same notion of it as the fat knight, while he goes on with friendly relations between him and his Secretary.

U. S. ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT.

The intimation has been given out that H. A. WEAVER, Esq., Assessor of Internal Revenue in this District, is opposed to the publication of the income returns, and that he refuses to furnish the lists of the same. We are prepared to say there is no truth in these intimations. On the contrary, MR. WEAVER will with pleasure furnish the lists when they have all been returned to him by his assistants, and, as usual, will afford the press every facility to obtain copies of the same at the earliest moment practicable. One of the reporters of the COMMERCIAL, who has been engaged during the past week in compiling statistics from the returns in MR. WEAVER'S office, desires to bear testimony to the uniform kindness and courtesy extended *him* by MR. WEAVER and his able deputies, I. N. COURSIN and THEODORE F. ANDRUTZ. The admirable manner in which the books and papers of the office are kept, and their systematic arrangement, afford facilities for those in quest of statistics which are not surpassed in any of the bureaus of the Departments at Washington.

THE WAY IT IS WORKING.

If the President's advisers—COWAN, DOOLITTLE and the rest—thought they could divide the Republican party and thereby confer success on the Copperhead Democracy, they must by this time have perceived that they wholly miscalculated. The call for a Convention of National Union men, with an invitation extended to dissatisfied Republicans in particular, at one time threatened to make a diversion in favor of the enemy. But with the evil came the cure, for the moment Republicans perceived with what expectation and joy all the disloyal elements of the land hailed the movement, there was a spontaneous movement in the interest of harmony. However various certain opinions among Republicans may be, they have not yet dreamed of carrying their preferences so far as to give the victory to the Copperheads. It is precisely here the fusionists make their mistake. The masses of the people are too intelligent, too cautious, not to perceive that it would be unsafe to trust public affairs in the hands of those who not twenty months ago were in arms against the Government. A Republican Congress, and individual Republicans may have proposed or done some objectionable things, but although the protests may be loud and numerous, they do not license the Copperheads to claim the protestants as their allies.

In this State MR. COWAN set out to transfer enough Republicans to CLYMER to defeat GEARY. He made his calculation and found out how many men he wanted, and then set himself about detaching them, using the offices to effect his object. Although in theory the thing may have been clear enough, in practice it has not worked at all. The mode of procedure, so far from seducing any considerable number of Republicans from their allegiance, produced a general disgust, and brought the party into a compact body, indignant at the treachery that had been practised and determined to show proper resentment. MR. COWAN, as he must see by this time, has managed the business badly. Not to refer to other instances, that of the Collector at the port of Philadelphia fully proves it. No man fit to dispense patronage with the view of promoting the interests of the possessor would have dreamed of removing Collector THOMAS, for he would have seen that it would be a losing business. MR. COWAN probably sees it now. If they were not before, the Republicans of Philadelphia, though differing in minor matters, have been drawn together by this act, and with one accord stand pledged to resent the outrage. Wherever MR. COWAN has attempted to dispense the patronage placed at his disposal by the President, he has only united the Republicans—and for this he is entitled to their sincere thanks.

While something is due to the bungling manner in which the Senator went about the business, these manifestations of fidelity to their principles, are due mainly to the incorruptibility of the Republican masses—something MR. COWAN did not count on. Let him go on—he is but crystalizing the Republican sentiment and energising Republicans everywhere.

HIESTER CLYMER AND PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

We are inclined to think MR. CLYMER is a stubborn man—one of the class of men who having said a thing will never consent to take it back, no matter what the circumstances may be. A short time ago we called the attention of the Democratic candidate to his speech made in the State Senate, wherein he denounced ANDREW JOHNSON as a demagogue and despot, and unworthy of permission to speak in the capitol,—and we asked him what he has to say about that speech and ANDREW JOHNSON now. In his late speech at Reading, he gives us his answer, and it is, that of his political course during the last six years, "*not a line would he alter, not a particle would he blot out.*" Somebody should see MR. CLYMER before he makes another speech.

OUR SECURITIES ABROAD.

The entire confidence of our own people in the Government securities is indicated by the high prices that they bear and by the anxiety to get them. The effect of this domestic confidence is most happy on the business interests of the country. And it is gratifying to see that there is a similar confidence increasing and spreading in foreign countries. The latest accounts from England show the Five-twenty bonds to be higher in that market than at any previous period. A demand for them has also been developed in France, where they have hitherto received little attention from capitalists. All these indications of confidence in the securities imply a like assurance of the stability and the honesty of the Government. That there is ample means of payment is beyond dispute. And that there is the purpose to meet the liabilities justly and honorably, no one seems to doubt. Hence, for use or permanent investment, these obligations of the Union Government are in high favor.

We cannot say that we like to see large amounts of them going abroad even at the present prices, and especially in payment for superfluous and excessive importations of goods, but we are glad to see that they are rising in the estimation of foreign financiers and capitalists to something like their proper value. We would prefer to have them owned wholly in this country, and the interest paid semi-annually here. It may be in part fanciful, but we do not relish the idea of a large indebtedness by our Government to foreign creditors. Owed to our citizens, it is to some extent exempt from the disturbances and fluctuations that might occur from an extensive and dependent connection with the monetary affairs of other nations.

CONFISCATED DISTILLERIES.—Several distilleries have been seized in New York for frauds on the Revenue Department. A New York paper says, if strict scrutiny were exercised, the number, instead of being a dozen, would be two hundred. Why is it that the manufacture of liquors is more frequently connected with such frauds than other manufactures? The answer to this inquiry might be interesting and suggestive. Certain it is, that a tax of two dollars on two shillings' worth of whisky is a pretty severe test of the strength of conscientious principles.

A CAPTURE.—It is already evident that the original Philadelphia Convention party is out-flanked by the Democrats, and their Southern sympathizers. It is scarcely less evident that within a fortnight it will be captured, and held by them. It is most evident of all that when the time comes, and the seizure is made, it will not amount to much, so far as Republican Union men are concerned, since only stragglers from that party will be there.

In filling up his Cabinet with new appointees as the old ones resign, the President shows but little dispositions to fuse. It was a good time, the Democrats said, to commence fusing the elements in opposition to the Republican party; and no beginning would be so good, said they, as bringing into the Cabinet a fair share of Democrats. But the President, it is evident, has not yet been able to see it in that light, and at the latest accounts the Democrats were wondering when their time would come.

A SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.—A New York paper speaking of the Safe Deposit Company recently started in that city, says: "This establishment occupies a front basement in Broadway, and is now attracting a good deal of attention. The entire basement is devoted to the reception of valuables, whose safety is now reduced to a certainty. A receiving clerk waits on all applicants, and no one can pass his desk without a permit. Behind him, iron doors open into a vault, lighted by gas, and on either side of the passage are drawers with locks and keys, and each distinguished by a number. These drawers contain bonds, mortgages, certificates of stock, insurance policies, etc; and into the vault, only one person is admitted at a time. At intervals in this passage trap doors open into safes which are leased by parties who want larger accommodations, or for the storage of bullion or gold and silver plate. The whole place is burglar proof, and, as an additional precaution, two guards kept a nightly vigil, each with a loaded musket and fixed bayonet."

INDIAN TROUBLES APPREHENDED.—Passengers arriving at St. Joseph, Missouri, report an apprehension of trouble from the Indians on the road from Fort Laramie to Montana. They are raiding over the whole region in large squads, stealing all the horses, mules and cattle they can find. Their bearing is surly and defiant. There is a current belief among many persons in Colorado that these Indians, through some chicanery, were furnished with ammunition during their recent treaty council at Fort Laramie. Probably the belligerent spirit of the Indians is the only foundation for the opinion.

THE nominations of Agassiz and Ericsson and some of the other Commissioners to the Paris Exposition, are generally approved, but there are some names on the list that had been omitted. Mr. Barnum is in the list, and the selection is thought well of.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The financial account of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, just published in Philadelphia, for last year, is given as follows: Assembly Fund, $8,836; Home Mission, $100,812; Foreign Missions, $102,322; Education, $20,107; Publication, $18,794; Ministerial Relief, $6,194; Congregational, $1,788,498; Miscellaneous, $430,796.

The way the "reconstructed" of Dallas, Tenn., show their respect for the national flag, is by tying one end of it to the tail of a cow, and the other end to the tail of a dog, and driving the two animals through the town, amidst the wildest sacrilegious shouts.

Colonel Robert F. Maddox, of Atlanta, Ga., has returned home from the North, after a successful purchase of over $200,000 worth of corn for the poor and destitute of Georgia. It was bought below ruling market prices, and shipped free a part of the way to its destination.

The Paterson (N. J.) *Guardian* announces the failure of a traction engine in the streets of that city. The editor good humoredly says: "It's a big thing—if it gets along without tearing down a block or two of houses it will do exceedingly well."

At the recent races at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. the ladies got up a little amusement for themselves. A "pool" was started in one of the hotel parlors, and the prizes consisted of a set of diamonds, an India shawl, a sowing machine, a complete suit for a baby, a duplex elliptic hoop, a set of chemise buttons, and a paper of pins. "Onward," the winner of the race, was their favorite from the start.

The recent chariot race, near Newark, New Jersey, between Miss Virginia Mason and Miss Camille, turns out to have been a high gambling operation, by which the originators are reported to have realized largely.

Mayor McMichael, of Philadelphia, has dispersed a large band of gipsies who have lately infested the Quaker City, committing all sorts of depredations.

Large quantities of wool from New Mexico are reported to have arrived at Kansas City, Mo.

A company of scientific gentlemen are exploring Campbell, Carroll, Harrison, Polk and Paulding counties, Georgia, for the purpose of an examination into the petroleum yielding qualities of those regions. They have not discovered oil, but indications of gold are numerous.

Some Englishmen are trying to get up another Atlantic cable excitement in New York. The last one resulted in burning up a portion of the City Hall.

One hundred and twelve thousand dollars was realized at Savannah, Georgia, a few days ago, on a lot of shot and shell, broken cannon, field and siege pieces, collected from Georgia battle fields.

Henry Ward Beecher's church in Brooklyn, New York, has been tendered to the Sanitary authorities of that city, for a cholera hospital, in case it shall be required.

The mineral springs at Fairmount Park near Philadelphia, have been rendered impure by maliciously disposed persons. Several disabled soldiers have been placed in charge of them to guard against any similar occurrence.

The great horse fair at Buffalo, on the 11th of next month will eclipse anything of the kind ever seen before in this country. Nearly all the best blood stock, including the famous "Dexter," will be in attendance. The premiums foot up nearly fifty thousand dollars, less than one half of which is given by the fair trustees, and the balance is made up in separate prizes by the lovers of good breed, in New York, Boston, Cleveland, St. Louis, Louisville, New Orleans and Chicago.

A table showing the internal revenue collections on gold watches is published, by which it appears that New York had 107,398 on which $125,266 was paid; Massachusetts had 15,418, on which $19,051 was paid, and Pennsylvania had 38,574, on which $40,365 was paid.

The superb silver palace sleeping car, which was withdrawn two weeks ago for repairs, has resumed its regular Monday morning trips between Chicago and New York, *via* P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. and the P. C. & R. R. routes. It will pass through Pittsburgh to-day.

Brown Bros'. new white marble banking house situated upon the corner of Wall and Hanover streets, New York, just completed, has been badly disfigured by some malicious person or persons throwing filth upon it. The building is one of the finest and most expensive erected in New York this season.

A singular effect of the late Portland fire is that, while previous to it several burials a day took place from one of the most unhealthy wards in the city, none have occurred since the conflagration from that locality.

An agent of a New Hampshire manufacturing company, purchased in Vermont, within the last month, 42,000 pounds of wool, at prices varying from fifty-one to fifty-seven and a half cents per pound.

The *Scientific American* says the needle gun is an invention twenty years old, and is not up to the standard of American breech loaders.

The Montreal *Gazette* which during the rebellion favored the South, complains because the Union Congressmen express so much sympathy for the Fenians, and pronounces it "utterly disgraceful."

Delaware goes beyond the other States of the Union in the enforcement of the death penalty. A man named William Manluff was recently executed at Newcastle, in that State, for burglary and attempt to murder an old lady. All efforts at commutation of this severe sentence failed.

Secretary Fletcher, of Tennessee, in a public address in Nashville, on Saturday, stated from facts upon which he felt authorized to rely, he believed that twenty-five per cent. of the convicts in the Penitentiary at Nashville were convicted and sent there by rebel juries because they were Union men or negroes.

PERSONAL.

—Union College of New York, has made Wm. H. Seward an L. L. D. The honor was once before conferred by a New England College.

—Governor Brownlow has left Nashville for a brief visit to Knoxville. It is asserted that he never travels without a guard of several men, as he is well aware of the vows which many have taken to assassinate him, and his journey to and from East Tennessee lies through the most disloyal part of the State.

—Leonard W. Jerome, the New York banker, is reported to have recently realized four hundred thousand dollars by speculations in gold. This was not doing as well as August Belmont, whose profits in a similar transaction were quoted at two millions of dollars.

—The Rev. Dr. Hoyt, the eminent Presbyterian divine of Georgia, died at Athens in that State, a few days ago.

—Mr. Augustus Burke, of Wheeling, W. Va., has purchased a valuable trotting mare of R. O. Alexander, the great Kentucky turfman. Mr. Burke has her in training for the fall races.

—William C. De Paw, Esq., of New Albany, pays the heaviest income tax in the State of Indiana. He reported $200,000 for last year.

—John Hendricks, father of U. S. Senator Hendricks, died at Shelbyville, Ind., on the 24th of July, at the age of 74. He was a native of Westmoreland county, Pa., and emigrated to Indiana many years ago.

—The Hon. Isaac Butts, of Rochester, N. Y., a prominent politician, has bought an interest—one-third—in the *Union and Advertiser* of that city for $35,000, cash.

—Mrs. Sarah R. Cobb, the mother of Howell Cobb, of Georgia, died last week in that State, aged seventy-five years.

—President Edwards, of Washington and Jefferson College, in this State, has received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Lafayette College.

—The Rev. Dr. W. B. Sprague, of Albany, N. Y., delivered at West Springfield, on the 22d inst., a sermon he preached at that place forty-seven years ago, on the occasion of his first settlement as a pastor. Some of the original members of the church were present to hear it.

—Capt. H. C. Bell, of the Lucy, a Missouri river boat, committed suicide in Chicago on Saturday morning last, by shooting himself in the head. Nearly $800 was found on his person.

—The modesty of Bennett is immense. He attributes the failure of amusements in New York to the circumstance of the theaters generally not advertising in the *Herald*.

—Mr. Z. K. Harmon, a pension agent in Portland, was cut off from all retreat by the late great fire, and only saved his life by superhuman exertions in carrying water up several flights of stairs and dashing it against exposed and burning portions of the building which contained him. In 1864 at Gloucester, in Maine, when the Custom House was burned at that place, he found himself in a similar situation, and by the same means saved his life and much valuable government property.

—There was a singular fact connected with the decease of the editors of the Troy *Times* last week. Mr. Fonda, expecting Mr. Thorn's death of consumption, had prepared a sketch of his life for publication, whereupon it should occur; yet Mr. Fonda's death preceded Mr. Thorn's by two hours.

—The St. Louis *Democrat* is not satisfied with the position of Secretary Stanton. It thinks he should resign. We quote: "If Mr. Stanton is the true man that we have always believed him to be, he will remain silent no longer than such public considerations make it necessary, and in any event will write no letter indorsing the Philadelphia Convention."

—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, a passenger on the Lac La Belle on her last trip to Lake Superior, writes from Marquette as foillows: "Among the Lac La Belle's one hundred and fifty passengers, were Captains F. T. Bacheior and James W. Batchelor, of Cincinnati, and Captain Charles W. Batchelor, William Bagaley, Colonel Campbell and Springer Harbaugh, of Pittsburgh. Mr. Bagaley is one of the proprietors of the celebrated Cliff Copper Mines, and a pioneer in the copper trade of Lake Superior, having commenced operations here twenty years ago. Aside from the money he is developing the mineral interests of this great region, he has built and been interested in thirty-two Lake and Ohio and Mississippi river steamers."

CODIFICATION OF CUSTOMS LAWS.—The President has signed the joint resolution providing for the codification, (under the direction of one Senator and one Representative, to be designated by the presiding officers of the two Houses) by the Treasury Department, of a General Customs Revenue Law. This is to supersede all other laws on revenue customs, and is to embrace all other laws on revenue customs, and is to embrace all necessary provisions for regulating the foreign and coasting trades, the assessment and collection of duties on goods, wares and merchandise imported from foreign countries, and all other subject matter immediately pertaining thereto. The cost of codification is not to exceed $10,000.

POLITICAL.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Democratic conferees of Indiana, Westmoreland and Fayette counties met at Greensburg on Friday. After balloting until Saturday, the 146th ballot resulted in the choice of H. H. Wier, Esq., of Indiana. Mr. Wier is a very estimable man, but he has no possible chance of election, his nomination securing an easy triumph for Hon. John Covode.

The Clymer soldiers of Northumberland county having excluded from a meeting held at Sunbury last week, honorably discharged soldiers who were opposed to the election of Clymer, the latter have called a convension to be held in Sunbury, September 15th, at which Generals Geary and Logan are expected to speak. The soldiers adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we, the soldiers of Northumberland county, claim to have a large majority in favor of General John W. Geary; and, like knowing that the call published in the Northumberland county *Democrat* represents none but loyal soldiers of the county, whose names were appended without their consent, the majority of the names affixed to that call were taken from tomb stones, and were those of drafted men and deserters.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says: "The Tennessee radicals, Stokes, Fowler, Jones, Arnell and Haynes have will probably speak in Pennsylvania during the coming canvass, and it will gladden your people to know that Jack Hamilton, of Texas, is ready to begin his work in favor of Geary. A great meeting is to be held at Pittsburgh in a few days, to which he has been invited by Col. Jordan, chairman of your State Committee."

The indignation meeting of merchants of Philadelphia, to protest against the removal of Collector Thomas and the appointment of ex-Governor Johnston in his place, was largely attended Saturday morning. Resolutions denouncing adoption of a factious President and Senate of the United States to favor Philadelphia by continuing Wm. B. Thomas Collector of that port.

A Union Republican Club was organized in Corry, on Tuesday evening, when the following officers were elected:—President, Dr. J. Ellsworth; Vice Presidents, J. A. McKenzie and H. B. Loomis; Treasurer, W. H. L. Smith; Secretary, A. Hay; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. C. Allen. The following gentlemen were elected an Executive Committee: E. Wright, H. King, H. L. Wyman, and L. E. Guyton. Messrs. B. S. Heath, J. Ellsworth and W. H. L. Smith were chosen a committee to draft resolutions to be presented at a future meeting of the Club.

OHIO.

A Columbus dispatch says of the preparations for the Fall campaign in Ohio: The State Union Executive Committee are preparing for an active and vigorous, though short campaign. The most popular speakers in this and other States will take part in the canvass. From Tennessee, Hon. Horace Maynard, Hon. T. A. R. Nelson and Col. Stokes are confidently expected to speak for the loyal men of the South. Prominent among prominent orators of the party will be Hon. Hanssureck, General Edward F. Noyes, Hon. A. J. Perry, Judge Taft and Gen. R. B. Hayes. The Union Central Committee will hold an important meeting at the Capital on the 1st of August, Hon. William Lawrence, of Hamilton, Thomas L. Young represent Hamilton county.

General Durbin Ward, it is said, will run for Congress in the Third District, as a Johnson candidate in opposition to General Schenck.

The Republicans of Defiance county have nominated the following ticket: For Probate Judge, J. E. Deatrick; Clerk, John Taylor; Sheriff, Captain D. A. Gleson; Recorder, Robert Cosgrave; Surveyor, John Norway; Commissioner, John Garrison.

The Toledo *Commercial* says: We learn that the delegates from Paulding county favor the nomination of Hon. Jas. M. Ashley for Congress. With Williams, Fulton and Defiance instructed to vote for him, his renomination would seem to be secured.

The Johnson Republicans of the 4th district have issued a call for a convention to meet at Troy, August 2d, to appoint two delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

A barbecue is to be given at Athens on the 9th of August, to the surviving soldiers of the late war. John A. Logan, J. A. Garfield, Attorney General Speed, Governor Oglesby and Gen. and General Sherman are expected to be present.

In Paulding county, the Republicans held their nominating Convention on the 21st. The following is the ticket: Clerk, S. Mans; Probate Judge, F. S. Cable; Prosecutor, A. M. Selden; Commissioner, Jacob Switzer; Infirmary Director, W. N. Sinn.

The Republicans of the 11th Congressional District, composed of Gallia, Lawrence, Scioto, Adams, Jackson and Vinton counties, will hold their convention at Portsmouth, August 8th. Hon. H. S. Boundy has declined re-election, and it appears to be probable that Gen. Wm. H. NEWMAN, of Ironton, will be the nominee.

The Chicago *Tribune* takes the following view of the political horizon in Ohio: "Looking the State of Ohio all over carefully, and making due allowance for any bread-and-butter defections that may occur, we come to the conclusion that the Republicans will elect eleven members of Congress, and the Copperheads two, with one District (Delano's) doubtful. The Republican majority in the Legislature will be still much short of 36,000. The increased majority will be "Western Reserve." Will far more than make good any losses in other parts of the State. The campaign will be short, sharp and decisive, and the Copper-Johnson party will come out of the contest in a minority."

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "A friend of the President's, who is one who has done much, perhaps, as any other man in New York, to rally the Democracy of that city to the support of the Administration, called at the White House yesterday, and had a protracted interview with Mr. Johnson, on the subject of the approaching Philadelphia Convention. The gentleman briefly, it looked as if Pendleton, Vallandingham, Fernando Wood and men of that stripe, in the North, with Heth and the Copperheads of the interbellum in the South, would control the Convention. Mr. Johnson acknowledged that to be the truth, but said that he should regret very much if it so turned out. There were his friends, and such gentlemen as the one with whom he had had the particular honor to converse, and he should be sorry to see them driven to the wall by the Copperheads. They would not forget the man nor the party that labored and suffered in active limits of the field to save the ballot box. They will go for Clymer, but it will be after a fashion that will cause him to regret that ever they were permitted to vote."

The Republicans of Venango are firm in the faith. There are no "My Policy" men among them. If there are any here whose sympathies of the late system for making treason odious, they are found in the party that voted the "war is finished" and designated Union soldiers as "Lincoln hirelings."

The Republican Congressional Conferees for the Twentieth District met in this place on the 26th inst., and have been in session ever since—no nomination has been yet made. The contest is a good feeling existing, but an unyielding spirit seems to possess each set of delegates. It is hoped that a nomination will be made today.

The Exchange Hotel will open in a few days. It is a large, commodious building, and will be a first class hotel in every sense of the word.

Work on the Jamestown Railroad is now being pushed with renewed energy, and we are assured that the cars will be running to this place by the first of November.

The Warren and Franklin Railroad is now open, and we have unbroken railroad communication with Philadelphia via Irvine and Warren, reducing the time to seventeen hours.

A new one hundred and fifty barrel well was struck by H. Wetter & Co., on the Foster Farm, below this place, late Tuesday. The river territory below Franklin, is daily increasing in value.

Some enterprising scamp advertised a dog and bear fight to take place on the island on Wednesday afternoon, but cooled off considering that we were only a borough, could not support such expensive sports as our city neighbors, and the "fight" didn't come off.

Quite a number of new and substantial brick buildings are being erected, and soon our town will present a much better appearance than it did before the fires.

The Democratic Congressional Conferees of this District met yesterday and nominated Gen. A. B. McCalmont. He is a good man, too good to attend the bogus Soldiers' Convention on Wednesday, but he is in the wrong boat, and with Johnson and Clymer as pilots, can never make the port.

One of Napoleon's Projects.

Louis Napoleon is building in Paris the largest structure of modern times designed as a place of amusement. It is an opera house which will rival in extent and grandeur the Coliseum of Rome. It will cost about $5,000,000 and will be constructed of stone, brick, and metal. Nothing combustible will enter into its composition. It will cover seven and a half acres, and be built entirely of fire proof material, the rock to the unavoidable grinding and crushing process of boring, and afterwards mixing it with lime and pumping it out in a sand pump. It would seem the greatest wonder that it was found at all, as the discovery stands, none but exceedingly rich specimens have been procured, and it is altogether likely that that is all that will be found. These specimens would be overlooked entirely. There is nothing new of importance in the line of business.

L. HARROD BELL.

FROM FRANKLIN.

The Clymer Soldier Convention—"My Policy"—The Congressional Conventions—Railroad Matters—Good Well Struck—Local Matters.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

FRANKLIN, PA., July 27, 1866.

The Clymer Soldiers' Convention for Venango county was held in this place on Wednesday last. Previous to the time there had been a large display of handbills, containing urgent appeals to the soldier boys to rally in their strength for the man who three years ago declared that he was willing to sacrifice the liberties, and to elect delegates to the Harrisburg Convention of August first. The day arrived. The sun rose in beauty; nature smiled; the hour was auspicious—but the soldiers didn't know it.

Waiting impatiently some time for a sight of the coming crowds, we concluded to institute a search. True to his character, our detective soon discovered their hiding place. Up stairs, in a back room away from the public view, except those Clymer soldiers, and there we are told, was held the great Clymer Soldiers' Convention of Venango county. The precise number present we will not state, six chairs, however, were all the chairs required for the occasion. One has got of some character, to give a show of respectability to the affair, a few short term privates, and a sprinkling of Lamberton Home Guards, composed the meeting. It was a failure, and a ridiculous failure in that line, in fact such a swindle cannot be played off in this section. The soldiers cannot be caught with such chaff. They have not forgotten the man nor the party that labored and suffered active limbs of the field to save the ballot box. They will go for Clymer, but it will be after a fashion that will cause him to regret that ever they were permitted to vote.

The Republicans of Venango are firm in the faith. There are no "My Policy" men among them. If there are any here whose sympathies of the late system for making treason odious, they are found in the party that voted the "war is finished" and designated Union soldiers as "Lincoln hirelings."

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L. HARROD BELL.

DUNKARD GOLD REGION

Extent of the Auriferous Territory.

Quartz Found in all of the Wells.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

CARMICHAELS, GREENE CO., PA., July 27th, 1866.

The gold specimen mentioned in our last, as given us by Mr. Cooper, and taken from the Cowell Well, was procured at a depth of five hundred and seventy feet, as near as can be ascertained. The quality and appearance of this, and all other specimens from this region, are about the same. It is a light colored yellow, with a fineness of from nineteen to twenty carats. The lightness of the color is perhaps owing in part to the silver it contains, and which is about one and a half per cent. The quartz taken from this well is a pure white, and semi-translucent. The specimens formerly shown me by Mr. Cephas Wiley were recently taken from a well situated near the Cowell. The gold was found in the former last fall, but nothing has yet been done in the way of mining, as the well is in the hands of a small company, who are awaiting developments by the Amber Gold Company. Gold bearing quartz was discovered a few days since in "reaming out" the Wiley No. 1, familiarly known as the "Old Wiley Well." This I have from an acquaintance, and have not yet seen the specimens myself. We have just been informed that the same quartz vein has been passed through in the well superintended by Col. Kerr, on the Keener farm, one and a half miles south of Maple's Mill. We are also told by Mr. B. Garman that it was struck last fall, in a well now owned by him on Big Whiteley Creek, near Willow Tree postoffice. This is about four miles north of Maple's Mill. The Cowell well is some six miles west of the same place. There are other points within these limits, where the quartz is known to have been passed through, but we give these as the outside for this region, as far as is surely known.

Until the discovery at the Keener well, very little was said or thought about gold, and even since that time many persons who were stockholders in or operatives at wells, had so little faith in the genuineness of the report that they failed to make a full examination of the strata passed through. It is true that a record, more or less correct, is generally kept by parties who sink wells, of the various rock passed through, but this was only done to ascertain the depth and thickness of the various strata of sand, stone, as the best strikes are found in them, and they afford much better facilities of shutting the water off that the soap stone. Hence, very few, if any, minutely accurate specimens can be obtained. Even when specimens of quartz were preserved, many of the operatives did not know what it was, and the fear of ridicule has prevented more than one specimen from being smashed. So much cross swindling and misrepresentation was done here in 1865, and it is still fresh in every one's mind, that a little quartz into a well, that parties were slow at first to believe anything.

Several weeks before any one had mentioned the subject of gold, we were shown some specimens of what appeared to be sulphate or pyrites of iron. Having our suspicions excited that in several of the wells going down a very hard rock was met with, we had suggested that it might be quartz, and requested that the specimens be analyzed, but the holders were too indolent to do it. In fact, during the late dry, hard substance was met with in almost every well that we were acquainted with, and we are familiar with all the wells in the extraordinary richness of the specimens analyzed, prove that the gold deposits are abundant in the rock where it was found. As this has been done miles apart by merely making an incision of five inches in diameter, into the earth, and after submitting the rock to the unavoidable grinding and crushing process of boring, and afterwards mixing it with water and pumping it out in a sand pump, it would seem the greatest wonder that it was found at all. As other discovery stands, none but exceedingly rich specimens have been procured, and it is altogether likely that that is all that will be found. Poor specimens would be overlooked entirely. There is nothing new of importance in the line of business.

L. HARROD BELL.

SEWING MACHINES.

METROPOLE BOOK CONCERN,
234 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

Being in constant receipt of inquiries from our brethren respecting Sewing Machines, with requests to recommend and purchase, we have in conjunction with some lady friends, carefully and thoroughly examined the various machines of practical value for family sewing, and find those made by the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, to fully combine the essentials of a good instrument, and such as we can confidently recommend. Having seen so favorably results from their use, in our own and the households of our friends, we have no hesitation in saying that those desirable should be shared by all our brethren, and hence have interested ourselves in their behalf.

ABEL STEVENS, JAMES FLOY,
DANIEL WISE, DAVID TERRY,
HUGH CAMERON, J. PORTER,
J. BEN. EDWARDS, WM. A. COX.

The following Pittsburgh gentlemen well known as practical machinists, and dealers in machinery and as late Allegheny County Fair, reported that the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine is the most simple and thorough in construction, and on account of its improvements and simplicity, we consider it the BEST MACHINE for family and general purposes, and therefore award it the first premium.

HUGH M. BOLE, JAMES M. BRUSH,
RICHARD SUTTALL, JAS. REID,
A. W. FOSTER, M. D.

SALESROOM, 27 FIFTH STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the corporated WILLIAMS FAMILY will be held at the residence of the Author of the following poem, on Wednesday, August 1st, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

My mothers in America,
My fathers in the grave,
A reformation shall take place
Before I'm dead and gone.

A full attendance is requested, after the meeting a bowl of punch will be served, and a glass of the same handed, and a black snake will

The Daily Commercial

THE SEVENTH.

A writer in the British Standard thus describes the uniformes of the lines given below:

"Jack Hamilton is above the middle height of women, all hand of one eye and half blind of the other. A black silk handkerchief is tied round the existing organ on her head she wears an unfashionable but spectacle white bonnet, under which and she is dressed in an unfashionable, but neat, clean gown of a sober color.

Her face is an excellent specimen of the longish and best type of Scottish features—high, well-developed forehead, with good breadth, handsomely she red Roman nose, and flexible expressive lips, and really speaking mouth, and a chin of that peculiar breadth which is understood to indicate decision and vigor. I had seen her portrait and read her poems, while in imagination I had pondered much over the old woman eloquent—victorious over the soulless ills of a lengthened and laborious life; teaching herself in old age to write in order that she might put on record the thoughts, and fancies, and irrepressible imaginings that sought to be released from the bondage of half a century of silence.

The lines were suggested by the singing of a caged skylark, and the reader will discover that the other skylark is Jessie herself, who, being nearly blind, is in a measure caged:

'Sweet minstrel of the Summer dawn,
Bard of the sky, o'er land and lawn,
Thy rapturous anthem clear and loud,
Rings from the dim and dewy cloud
That swallows the brave of bliant morn:
Dame Nature's first and fairest born.
Though in the couch I saw thee spring,
Aside the cavey curtain fling,
Shake the bright dewdrops from thy breast,
Preen thy soft wing, and smoothe thy crest—
Though all the land within the burning
Heaven in thine eye, ere dull earth spurning,
Thou soared and sung, till out of sight,
In morning glories of the sky—
Not warbling at thine own sweet will,
Nor on the heaven kissing hill,
With quivering wing and swelling throat,
Pour the full power of antiphonal note—
Not so I saw thee last, sweet bird!
I had a dream—and my heart was stirred—
Above the summit of a street,
Where rise the proud ambitious gases meet;
Where, night and day, resounds the clamor
Of seeking steam, of wheel and hammer—
A flabby race of many a tongue,
There, high o'er head, thou hidden sang,
Caged, though confined, yet full and clear
As silver flute, to join my ear
The heavenly song, as void of sorrow
As when, to bid the sun good morrow,
Just rising from its couch of gold,
Thou sang, and soared o'er mead and wold.
Yet joyous sang, O bird beloved,
My heart hath strangely, deeply moved,
In reverie, a waking dream,
Seals o'er my senses, and I seem
The joyous girl that knew no care,
When fields were green and skies were fair:
And sweetest of the warbling throng,
The first fine glorious voice of song
I seem to hear—Ah, in the lark,
Thou heavenly thing, sings at heaven's gate; hark!
These rapturous notes are all his own;
Hard of the sky, he sings alone!
Sweet captive, thy fate be mine,
I will not complain, will not pine
Nor beat my wings against the wires,
To vain regrets and strong desires
To roam, again, all blithe and free,
Through Nature's haunts—again to see
The hie morn, bright and healthful in things,
That in her train each season brings:
Such a hurrying tide and breeze,
The summer flowers, the Autumn sheaves,
The sound of hills, the shining streams,
Where lingering memory broods and dreams;
But never more—all! never more—
To climb the hill or tread the shore
With fleet hunting, swift and free
It may not—nay, it cannot be—
Ah! cannot be! my eyes are dark,
A prisoner, too, the hopeless lark:
But I have sought and found content,
And so our captivity shall be blent—
I singing in my bondage,
Thou warbling in thy prison cage,
Aspire thou to thine own blue sky,
I to a better sphere on high.'

Concerning the Mysteries of Fashionable Reconstruction.

We have heretofore referred to Mme. Rachel, the celebrated London artiste, who gives back to wrinkled and faded women the charms of youth and virgin freshness. Anna Cora Mowatt, in a late London letter, describes the modus operandi of Rachel as follows:

"There was a time when ladies confined their passion for enamel chiefly to jewelry, but the infatuated fair ones of our day, are zealously laboring to make gems of their own countenances; the enameller presides at hundreds of toilettes, and would-be beauties lavish their gold upon Mme. Rachel and her followers, in exchange for alabaster skins and blooming cheeks, bright eyes, and furrowless faces. Happy the man who woos a bride with a complexion that does not "come and go" with the tide, and whose charms do not "melt away at night," as the wits in the School for Scandal phrase it—a complexion whose fair maid can not betray herself. Happy the lover whose kiss of betrothal pressed upon a lip that has the luster of a strawberry, does not taste of the druggist's compound. The time will come when the alarmed masculine, looking with suspicion upon the countenances of his unbeloved, will not dim the lustre of the pearl—upon eyes too phenomenally bright—lips too rubicund—hair too abundant and sunshiny, will find more attraction in a few natural imperfections, and judge the genuineness of charms within by the absence of those which can be secured by art on the surface.

It chances that we have just received, from a reliable source, a full description of Madame Rachel's skilful manipulations, and our readers may be amused by this initiation into the mysteries of that surface beauty, now so common among European ladies.

First among the beautiful appliances, when awful beauty puts on all her arms, comes the Vestris powder—an alabaster powder which fills up all indentations of the skin, pockmarks, furrows, scars. It is the same color as the flesh, and yields to the movement of the muscles. After being carefully filled in wherever required, it wash the whole face with Mme de perles. A delicate powder called "bloom of roses" is then applied in small quantities to the cheeks. Not the slightest trace of coloring by actresses to neutralize the ghastly blue glare cast up by the foot lights. Next, "opium wash" is employed to impart expression to the eyes. The "eye-colorcosmetic of three preparations." The first to darken the eyebrows, perfect their shape and add to the upper and lower lashes; the second, to remove crows' feet; and the third, which is a peculiar black powder, lightly laid on just under the eye, to increase its apparent size and brilliancy. A delicate preparation stains the lips and gums "a natural looking red," unnatural looking from its extreme brightness, would be still more correct, descriptively. A powerful dentifrice whitens the teeth, (and prooably hastens their decay,) the unsightly hairs growing out of the moles and the unfeminine down shading the upper lip are destroyed by depilatories; freckles and skin stains are removed by a paste, which is said to decompose them and form a new scruf skin; tresses of any shade can be had in much advanced hay color, or a golden tine, from "Albanian water," or any darker hue by the use of some other water; hair wash and the nails are rendered delicate, and induced to grow in the form required by nail shields worn at night.

Will it be believed that in London one sees hundreds—thousands—of the unfortunates of the *demi monde*, but ladies well bred, well dressed, highly educated ladies, of irreproachable reputation, and moving in good society, who daily assume their enamel masks with their garments?

Brandy Adulterations.

The *Wine Trade Review* says it is a complaint often repeated that, give any price you will, it is extremely difficult to always get fine brandy Such complaints are not less frequent in respecting other articles besides brandy, and one of the chief reasons may be pointed out at once—namely that the public is eager after cheapness, and no one can long afford to sell a shillings's worth of brandy for sixpence more or less, for a pence. But, however it has come about, the fact of extensive falsification of *eau de vie* seems to be beyond question.

A petition was presented to the French Senate the other day, in which it was stated that the sophistications introduced into the brandy trade of Cognac and grown to such an extent as to have caused most serious injury to the honest manufacturer and dealer. The petitioner, M. Denoyez de La Bauche, in the Charente Inferieure, says: In the two Charentes the greater portion of the land is planted with vines, of which the produce is converted into *eau de vie*. This spirit enjoys a very high reputation, and, consequently, the land feloniously very high price, ad adulteration has been introduced into the trade, that the *eau de vie* is mixed with beet root and grain spirits, and, finally, the consequence is that the value of the land is becoming depreciated, and the trade which makes the wealth of the department in question is in a state of depression.

The statements contained in the petition were supported by more than one Senator, and the Marquis de Lagrange declared that during the last seven years the agricultural districts and the most influential persons in the two Charentes have complained that the penalties inflicted did not stop the fraud, which was committed to an enormous extent. The speaker said that the production of true *eau de vie* in the Charentes amounted to two hundred millions of francs (8,000,000) per annum, but that it was raised to three hundred millions by the addition of other fluids; in other words, that one-third of what was sold for Cognac was bestrood, grain or other spirit, and that the practice had been most injurious to those proprietors who sold unadulterated brandy.

The Marquis declared that the frauds had become almost without limit in the Charentes and had caused immense mischief. The price of real Cognac had fallen in consequence, and the exports had fallen off to the extent of 2,000,000 gallons per annum. Some of the Senators recommended that the petition should be referred to the Ministers of Agriculture, and complained that the laws against adulteration and sophistication were not enforced with sufficient energy; but the Government Commissioner, while admitting that great falsification was committed, declared that the law which inflicted a year's imprisonment on those found guilty of adding water or other liquid to brandy to be sufficiently severe, and would be applied for the very few cases discovered by the intrinsic difficulties of the case.

Cholera Among Fowl.

G. D. Saltonstall, M. D., writes from Hoboken to the *Herald* of a strange disease among the poultry. He says: The goose, chicken, or duck for all have it alike), when taken by the disease for the first day desire to stand in some shady place, with the eyes closed, which it will do all day, if not disturbed; that night, when it goes to sleep, it will, quite suddenly, and with a noise or cry of pain, fall upon the ground, on its breast, and there remain if allowed so to do. In two or three hours it begins to lose all control over its neck and head, so that the fowl generally lies on its breast and the top of its head (the head being doubled under it); the mouth becomes filled with slime, the comb begins to rot off and the feathers mostly fall out, those that are retained on the body presenting a wet appearance; in that condition it will rest without food or water for two days. On the third day, or latter part of the second, a profuse dysentery sets in, the rice water discharges continuing until death ensues. They do not seem to decay very much faster than fowls killed while in a good condition; only they present a very skinny and emaciated appearance.

MOLES.—The Cosmos relates an interesting experiment, which proves the service rendered to agriculturists by moles, and the impolicy of destroying these little quadrupeds: "In a commune of the canton of Zurich, the municipal council were lately about to proceed to the selection of a mole catcher, when M. Weber, a distinguished naturalist, laid before the board the following facts: M. Weber had carefully examined the stomachs of fifteen moles caught in different localities, but had failed to discover therein the slightest vestige of plants or of roots; whereas they were filled by the remains of ascaris, or earth worms. M. Weber, not satisfied by this fact, shut up several moles in a box containing sods of earth, on which fresh grass was growing, and a smaller case of grubs and earth worms. In nine days two moles devoured all white worms, all earth worms, all caterpillars, and a mouse, skin and bones, which had been enclosed while alive in the box. M. Weber next gave them some dead cats, with which, spiced, mixed with vegetables; the moles ate the most and left the plants. He next gave them nothing but vegetables; in 24 hours two moles died of starvation. Another naturalist calculated that two moles destroy 20,000 white worms in a single year."

A Leavenworth, Kansas, dispatch, says the Indians have been committing depredations on the Smoky Hill route. Three men were murdered west of Junction City, Kansas. The Governor is taking active measures for the defense of the Kansas frontier. Great excitement prevails among the border settlers. The time selected for the Indian attack was when corn is ripe.

TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

F. MEGRAW & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS
AND
Wholesale Dealers
In all kinds of
TOBACCO, SNUFF and SEGARS,
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jy28-TM Factory 53 and 55 HAND STREET.

R. & W. Jenkinson,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
TOBACCO
SNUFF AND SEGARS,
Third Door from Suspension Bridge, Allegheny.
Branch Store at SALEM, OHIO. jy9

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERY
No. 1, Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office, rent by the regular principal carriers in the city, and none less relative use of the same. 1628-ly

OUR GRAND
GIFT CONCERT,
Advertised for July 4th will positively be given at
CITY HALL,
(PITTSBURGH, PA.,
MONDAY, JULY 30, 1866.
Commencing at 8 o'clock P. M.
FIRST CLASS MUSICAL TALENT ENGAGED.
GIFTS TO THE AMOUNT OF
$70,000
Will be Presented to the Ticket Holders, Including City Property, Greenbacks, Fine Farms, &c.
TICKETS ONLY ONE DOLLAR EACH.
No blanks. A gift for every ticket holder.

LIST OF GIFTS:

1 Fine Three Story Brick Residence, corner of Locust and Diamond street, Allegheny	$14,000
1 Brick Residence, No. 17 Grant street, Pittsburgh	6,500
1 Brick House, No. 17 Anderson street, Allegheny	5,000
5 Fine Building Lots in Center of East Liberty, new P. P. R. R. Depot	2,500
5 City Lots, Nos. 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 Ridge St., Pittsburgh	2,500
1 gift in Greenbacks	$1,000
1 gift in Greenbacks	500
1 gift in Greenbacks	250
1 gift in Greenbacks	125
1 gift in Greenbacks	75
1 gift in Greenbacks	50
100 gifts in Greenbacks, $10 each	1,000
200 gifts in Greenbacks, $5 each	1,000
400 gifts in Greenbacks, $2 50 each	1,000
2,000 gifts of good, Interesting Books	2,000
1 Grand Square Piano	800
1 Fine Horse and Top Buggy	700
10 gifts of Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines	1,000
10 gifts of excellent Melodeons	1,000
9 gifts ONLY in Jewelry	2,000
Viz: 3 Diamond Rings, 2 Diamond Pins, 4 Gold Watches.	
11 gifts of Western Farms, to-wit:	

Nine in Missouri,
LOCATED AS FOLLOWS:
Four in Shannon county. One of 251 Acres, and Three of 160 Acres each. Two in Texas county, each 160 Acres. One in Ripley county of 160 Acres, and Two in Oregon county, each 160 Acres. Also Two Farms in Macalester county, Missouri, 160 and 80 Acres respectively. All rich Farming Land in a good settlement.
Also, 40 Interests (1 32 each) in Oil Wells, located on the famous Hughes Creek, Venango county, Pa. Including three flowing wells, and other productive wells in that wonderful region. Three interests to be presented as FORTY GIFTS valued at from $2500 to $3,000 each. Maps showing the location of said wells, &c., on hand
Persons wishing to examine deeds, or certain articles of the above property can be accommodated at our office, where all the particulars may be obtained.
Warrantee deeds given for all the above gifts.
A CORRECT LIST, INCLUDING THE TICKET HOLDERS' NAMES, ADDRESSES AND THEIR TICKET NUMBERS IS KEPT AT OUR OFFICE, SO THAT ALL MAY REQUEST A VISITOR, WHETHER THEY ATTEND THE CONCERT OR NOT. Our smallest gifts are photographs of distinguished persons.
The drawing will take place after the concert, four nights in succession, a committee was appointed by the Ticket Holders alone to superintend the same, and that the drawing be conducted impartially, and the result published immediately.
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY Town and Village, with whom one or Pittsburgh, to whom liberal inducements are offered.
LIST RATES:

5 Tickets to one address	$4 50
10 Tickets to one address	8 00
50 Tickets to one address	42 50
100 Tickets to one address	85 00

Tickets selling fast. Get up your clubs and send on your orders with the name and address in full, of each ticket wanted.
Number of tickets issued, increased to 70,000. Price $1 each. They are for sale at our office.
NO. 70 FIFTH ST.,
2d Floor, Chronicle Building, Pittsburgh
And at the principal Hotels, Book, Music and Drug Stores of this city and Allegheny.
Persons desiring to send by mail on receipt of price and stamp for return postage, send for circulars.
Money may be sent to us at our risk, either by draft, postoffice order, express or registered letters.
We have excellent references to which refer our agents or furnished.
N. B.—Although our tickets issued for the 4 th inst, were nearly all sold, yet it became absolutely necessary to defer the Concert a few days, in order that ticket agents time to correct their reports. We must positively have the Concert on the 30th inst. Number of each person's ticket, or we can't do justice to ticket holders, ourselves or our references. Of course tickets issued for the 4th will be good for the 30th, and have an equal interest in all the gifts.
Agents must be careful to forward reports so as to reach us 25th inst, as our closing will certainly take place on the 30th without fail.
No extra charge for advertising.
It will be seen that we have added some very valuable city property to our list, at a handsome gift.
All communications should be addressed to
M'DONALD, THOMPSON & CO.,
Box No. 506, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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BANKS AND BANKERS.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (Successor to The Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $500,000, paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.
The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the Act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c., receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.
The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company, since its organization in 1853, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same careful attention.
Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.
The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.
DIRECTORS:
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ROBERT S. HAYS, FRANCIS G. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL, JOHN H. HAMPTON,
THOS. WIGHTMAN, JOHN WILSON,
WM. K. KING,
JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.
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DEPEW & POTTER,
BANKERS,
No. 11 Broad Street,
NEW YORK.
Solicit accounts from Banks, Bankers, and others. Interest allowed on deposits subject to sight draft. All kinds of Securities bought and sold for the usual commission. Special attention given to Government Securities.
Collections made on all points.
CHAUNCEY M DEPEW. HENRY W POTTER.
(Late Secretary of State.)

PITTSBURGH
NATIONAL BANK
OF
COMMERCE,
COR. WOOD AND FIFTH STS.
Capital - - - $500,000
Discounts Daily at 11 A. M.
Deposits received and collections made on all the principal points of the United States, on favorable terms. UNITED STATES SECURITIES Bought and Sold.
OFFICERS.
A. PATTERSON, President. JOSEPH H. ICLL, Cashier.
JOSEPH C. CURRY, Ass't Cashier.
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WM. H. BROWN, WM. S. HAYES,
JOHN MELLON. jan5-eod

N. HOLMES & SONS,
BANKERS,
No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.
Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.
STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
UNITED STATES SECURITIES.
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FULL SET OF CROQUET
BALLS,
MALLETS,
HOOPS and
STAKES,
All complete in a neat box at
JAS. BOWN'S,
jy14-MATH 136 WOOD STREET.

MANUFACTURERS.

AMERICAN IRON WORKS
JONES & LAUGHLINS,
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
AMERICAN AND CLAIR
BAR, HOOP, SHEET and PLATE IRON
BRIDGE IRON,
ANGLE AND T IRON,
GUARD IRON,
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T RAILS, 16 and 20 lbs. to yard,
TRAM RAILS, punch'd and counter sunk
BOILER, BRIDGE and TANK RIVETS,
CUT NAILS and SPIKES,
SHIP and BOAT SPIKES,
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RAILROAD FISH BARS and BOLTS,
RAILROAD CAR WHEELS and AXLES,
STREET CAR WHEELS and AXLES,
COAL-PIT CAR WHEELS and AXLES,
PATENT COLD ROLLED SHAFTING,
PATENT COLD ROLLED PISTON RODS
ROWER AND BEAMER BARS.
Warehouse and Office.
180 WATER, AND 185 FRONT
Branch House, NOS. 22, 24 AND 26 RIVER ST., Chicago Ills.
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GRAFF, BYERS & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BAR, TANK AND SHEET IRON,
HAMMERED RAILROAD AXLES,
GAS PIPE,
For Conveying Steam, Water, and Gas
ALSO,
OIL WELL TUBING,
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Oil Well Tools.
WAREHOUSE: 98 WATER AND 139 FIRST STS.
mh21 PITTSBURGH.

SABLE IRON WORKS
ZUG & CO.,
Iron and Nails.
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PITTSBURGH FLINT GLASS WORKS.—established 1808.
BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.
Factory, Bingham street, Birmingham.
Warehouse, 31 and 33 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
J. PEARS. B. BAKEWELL, Jr.
B. B. CAMPBELL. J. W. PAUL. au24

DUQUESNE WAGON AND AGRICULTURAL
IMPLEMENT WORKS.
Continues to manufacture all descriptions of wagon carts, drays, wheelbarrows, alley, sleighs, sled, Railroad and and Express baggage trucks. The celebrated Pittsburgh Hay and Grain Rake, and the Clipper and Harpoon and Pronged Hay Elevator, &c. All made of the best material, and warranted. Offices and Works, corner Marshall street and Marion avenue, front of Penitentiary, Allegheny. COLUMBUS COLEMAN.
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BERLIN FOUNDRY,
PRICE & SIMS,
Office—No. 10 Wood st.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Manufacturers of Thimble Skein and Pipe Boxes, Cast Iron Sinks, Badstead Fastening, Car Wheels, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Grate Bars, Sash and Clock Weights, Plow and Mould Board Castings, Hollow Ware, Coupling Castings of all kinds for agricultural implements.
Also, castings of all kinds for Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, Machine and Machine Castings, light or heavy, made to order. 1625-1

WM. HOLMES JAMES IRWIN
JAMES IRWIN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
OIL OF VITRIOL & AQUA AMMONIA,
Office No. 15 Market Street,
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JOHN HAFFETT,
127 First street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Manufacturer of Oil Vitriol, Aqua Fortis, Muriatic and Nitric Acids, Tongs, Chains, Plates and Couplings, Sand Pumps, Sandpaper Posts and Weighing Scales, Sad Iron Stands, Wheels and Fittings. We are prepared to furnish the above at the shortest notice and on the best of terms. Address JOHN HAFFETT, P. O. Box 113.
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MEANS & COFFIN,
WHOLESALE
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PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Have always on hand a well selected
Stock of Groceries,
Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers.
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Miller & Ricketson,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
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Nos. 221 and 223 Corner Liberty and Irwin Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., constantly on hand.
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J. K. SMITH & CO.,
No. 1 and 2 Diamond,
SOUTH SIDE, NEAR MARKET ST.,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Teas and General Groceries,
Have now in store a very large assortment of Green, Black and Japan Teas Lovering's Crushed, Pulverized, Granulated, and Coffee Sugars extra C; also Cuba and Porto Rico Sugar. Booth & Edgar's and Jersey City Syrup. Surgalina and New Orleans Molasses. Baker's Chocolate Bromia, Cocoa and Cocoa Shells, Becker's Farina, Durkee's Select Spices, Mustard, Saleratus, Colgate's Toilet Soaps, No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel by the barrel and half barrel. Shore Mackerel in kits, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, etc., etc.
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NO. 2, STORY BUILDING,
CORNER OF CAMP AND COMMON STS.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Consignments solicited of
Pittsburgh Manufactures,
WESTERN PRODUCE,
AND ANY MERCHANDISE SALEABLE IN SOUTHERN MARKETS.
Orders for the purchase of
Cotton and Sugar
Received and promptly attended to.
Refer to the Merchants of Pittsburgh generally.
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T. C. JENKINS,
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And Wholesale Dealer in Flour and all Kinds of Produce.
Weekly Prices Current and Marking Plates sent to Consignors. my28

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CRUDE AND PETROLEUM OILS AND NAVAL STORES.
Also, Agents for HAZARD POWDER COMPANY. Liberal advances made on consignments. mh28

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CRANBERRIES.
50 bbls choice Eastern Cultivated Cranberries for sale by
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FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

IOWA FOUNDRY FOR SALE.—With a design to retire from business, I offer for sale my
FOUNDRY,
Which consists of the Real Estate, Buildings, Machinery, Lathes, Tools, &c., together with the good will and all the business at present connected with the same. This establishment is well known throughout the United States, and is conceded to be one of the leading Foundries in the country, and manufacturing and putting up all kinds of Rolling Mills, and for finishing Chilled Rolls and other Rolls and Machinery, and Mill Castings generally, to all the mills throughout the country. All of which are saleable articles, having almost every variety of patterns for turning out work, either light or heavy. This affords an opportunity seldom offered to parties wishing to embark in a solid, safe and profitable business. If the purchaser should desire it, the Property will be leased for a term of years, and the Patterns, Tools, Lathes, and all the machinery sold at an appraised value.
For terms, &c., apply to
JOHN C. PARRY.
At the Iowa Foundry,
SECOND AND GAS STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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10,000 ACRES LAND FOR SALE.
Liberal Terms to Settlers.
Situated in the fertile Valley of the Kanawha, West Virginia, and well timbered for the finest of soil and quality of timber. Coal and other minerals in great quantities. Some of the tracts are in a good situation for settlers on the Kanawha and Ganley Rivers. Several Farms with Mineral Rights, and Saw Mill Privileges. Prices according to location and improvements. Timbered Land, unimproved at the extremely low price of two dollars per acre, with privilege of choosing out of the entire body of land. Colonies of settlers are rapidly being formed and is daily increasing. Clear title warranted. For further information, address
WM. H. RIDDLE, Allegheny City, Pa.,
Or call at PARK & BRILL'S DRUG STORE, No. 77 Federal street.
myl4-1&wly

VALUABLE
FARM FOR SALE.
125 Acres of land, situate in Versailles Township, Allegheny county, on the Greensburg Turnpike, with a Turnpike Gate within 1 mile of it, and the Pennsylvania Railroad at Brinton Station, 12 miles East of Pittsburgh. The property is adapted for the finest quality of LIMESTONE AND COAL, and surrounding farms have been supplied at moderate rates. A spring of EXCELLENT WATER, the improvements are a large STONE DWELLING HOUSE, also frame dwelling house, LARGE FRAME BANK BARN, CARRIAGE HOUSE, Spring House, and other out-build. There is also on the premises an abundance of the BEST SELECTED FRUIT. This farm will be sold cheap. For purchasers desirous to view the premises, Inquire of S. R. W. GILL,
No. 89 Fifth street, Pittsburgh,
my26-3m or of James White, on the premises.

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.
Situated at Leechburgh, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad 24½ miles from Pittsburgh, in all of 315 acres and under the highest state of cultivation, and well closed with the best of fences. The improvements are
Two Large Brick Dwelling Houses,
TWO LARGE BANK BARNS 60 by 80 feet, all in good order. It contains an orchard of 250 APPLE TREES in bearing, and young; 30 VINES, 15 ACRES of 15 ACRES of CATAWBA GRAPES in full bearing, and 1 ACRE of STRAWBERRIES. THE NEVER FAILING SPRINGS. It is all underrand with coal, and is well adapted for all kinds of grain, fruit and stock cultivation. Will be sold in one farm or two, to suit purchaser. For terms apply on the premises, or address ADDISON LEECH,
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SAW AND GRIST MILL
FOR SALE.
The undersigned offers for sale a large SAW MILL, situate at Leechburg, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 25 miles from Pittsburgh, capable of sawing 2,000 FEET OF LUMBER IN 12 HOURS. The Mills run by water power having a fall of 19 feet. The machinery is in tiptop order and complete.
The Grist Mill
Situate at the same place, and run by the same power, is also in excellent condition. It has FOUR RUN OF BURR AND 1 FRENCH BURR STONES, and can manufacture 100 barrels of flour every 24 hours. The building is new, two stories high, and 40 feet square, and almost new. The Mill has a good run of trade. For full information, apply at or address
ADDISON LEECH,
Leechburg, Pa.
jy21-8m

FOR SALE.
We offer for sale the VALUABLE LOT OF GROUND occupied by the undersigned, containing acres, situate on the Allegheny River, front on Liberty street, 5th township, just outside the city limits. This Lot is the right of filling into the river about 2 feet from its low water mark. We will not make a small lot or parcel of ground.
For Iron Works, Steel Works, Foundries, Saw Mill, or other manufacturing purposes, cannot be excelled. Terms made satisfactory.
For further particulars address
S. S. MARSHALL,
No. 74 Water Street,
jy7-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

COAL LAND FOR SALE.
Three hundred acres of COAL LAND, with good frontage on the Ohio River, will be sold cheap for cash. The Works are now in the entries and chambers in that coal. Apply to B. BAKEWELL, at the Glass Works, Railroad, Pittsburgh, and about twenty Dwelling Houses on the premises. P. SHANNON, Atty at Law,
jy25-8m No. 72 Grant street.

FOR SALE—
A place of twelve acres, situate on the Brownsville Road, twelve miles from the city, under good cultivation, with a large two story brick dwelling house, four rooms, good spring of water, with running horses at the door, a large stable, carriage house, and other out buildings. For further information, terms, &c., apply to the premises, or address
G. S. BATES,
jy18 Butler st., Lawrenceville, Pa.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—Fronting on Washington street, 36 feet, and extending back 120 feet to Ross Alley and near to Liberty street. LARGE IRON CLAD BUILDING, two stories high, and other out building in the rear. The Establishment will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to Turner, Hartupee & Co., Wood or Plunket Mill; it is already supplied with a 50 horse power engine and boiler, shafting, pulleys, belting, &c. Apply soon to McCAIN & CO.,
jy21 122 FIRST STREET.

COAL MINE FOR SALE.—The UNION CITY COAL COMPANY offer for sale on liberal terms their coal mine, with 80 acres of coal, situate on the Ohio River, near Yellow Creek, with good prospects of a vein of 6 feet. Coal has been mined from the mine for the last eight years, and has proven to be of the finest quality. For further information, address or apply to DAHMAN LUTZ, Pittsburgh; E. HERWIG, Wells, Pa.; or C. MUELLER, 10 Atwater Block, Cleveland, O.
jy21-1m

HOUSE
FOR SALE.
I offer to sell, on moderate terms, a convenient, well built, three story brick DWELLING HOUSE, on Penn street, Pittsburgh. Possession given immediately.
HILARY BRINOT,
my24-eod1f 115 Penn street

FOR SALE.
A VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE,
At Edgewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, one half mile from Wilkinsburg. It acres, 136 perches of land, with a large two story brick house, with kitchen cellars underneath. Fruit and other conveniences on the premises. For further information, apply at No. 106 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or on the premises.
jy13-1f J. S. KING

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.
Several valuable tracts of OIL TERRITORY, both flowing and Spouting, for sale. Terms liberal. Inquired for sale by the undersigned. For information (verbal) apply at the office of Hon. Wm. M. Moffett, Pittsburgh, Pa.
WM. M. MOFFETT,
au4-tf Attorney at Law.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

Time and Distance Indicator.
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Between Pittsburgh and the Principal Cities.

NEW STYLES
OF
COLD CHAINS
SLEEVE BUTTONS
AND
FINGER RINGS,
JUST RECEIVED BY
DUNSEATH & CO.,
56 Fifth Street.
jy23 OPPOSITE MASONIC HALL.

MONUMENTS, TOMB STONES,
STATUARY, BUSTS, FOUNTAINS.
Architectural Decorations, Designs and Models of Every Description, at the most Reasonable Rates.
I. BROOME,
90 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH.
jy19-YM

RAILROAD
CAR WHEELS AND AXLES.
Having purchased the right to manufacture Ross' Celebrated Patent Car Wheels,
We are prepared to furnish broad or narrow tread wheels which we will warrant equal in quality to any now in use. We also manufacture and can furnish promptly
Superior Rolled Axles.
JONES & LAUGHLINS.
no15-1y

CHANDELIERS,
WASH STANDS,
BATH TUBS,
PUMPS, HYDRANTS, &c.
BRADSHAW & ANDERSON,
No. 70 West Side of Diamond,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
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TISSUE PAPER—
Cut for Restaurants and Barber Shops, for sale by
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jy21 corner Wood and Third streets.

FINE GOLD PAPERS—
FOR PARLORS OF NEWEST DESIGNS,
At No. 107 Market stree
HUGHES & BRO.
ap21

SEWING MACHINES.

EMPIRE!
SHUTTLE
SEWING MACHINE.
This Machine is constructed on a new principle of mechanism. It posse ses many VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS. Having been examined by the most learned and pronounced to be
Simplicity and Perfection Combined.
It has a straight needle, and makes the Lock or Shuttle Stitch, which will
NEITHER RAVEL NOR RIP.
And is alike on both sides. Performs perfect sewing on EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL, from leather to the finest muslin, with cotton, linen, or silk thread, from the coarsest to the finest number. It Hems, Fells, Binds Braids, Tucks, Quilts, Plaits, and Gathers. Having under cam not Cog Wheel, and the least possible friction, it runs smoothly, and is, EMPHATICALLY A
NOISELESS MACHINE.
It being the last Standard Sewing Machine patented in the country. It to be one of the simplest and best in the country. Persons wishing to see this UNRIVALED MACHINE should call at
CARSON BROTHERS
NO. 20 FIFTH STREET,
jy20-3mood ABOVE ANDREWS' EXTRA STORE.

THE
BARTLETT
SEWING MACHINE,
MORE SIMPLE AND RAPID IN ORDER THAN ANY OTHER MACHINE.
It makes a seam which will not rip, though every third stitch be cut. It sews from ordinary spools, and can sew from the finest cambric to leather. Also silk, linen threads, and common spool cotton, with equal facility. The seam is as elastic as the fabric sewed, so that it is free from all liability to break by machine strain or wear.
All machines are warranted. The "Bartlett" Machine is licensed under patents of E. Howe, Jr., Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, and Singer Co.
Strangers and citizens are respectfully invited to call and examine the operation of these machines, or send for a descriptive circular and samples of sewing. Agents wanted.
EMERY & HOWES,
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
my15-3m 68 Fifth st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOWDOIN & GIBSON,
General Agents for Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, for
PLANER, BRAUNSDORF & CO.
FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING
SEWING MACHINES
The Improved Elliptic Sewing Machines
With GLASS FOOT BRAIDER and CORDER, and the
Dalton Knitting Machines,
Every Machine Warranted. Instruction free. Agents wanted in every county.
BOWDOIN & GIBSON,
21 FIFTH STREET,
jel1-MATH (UP STAIRS) PITTSBURGH, PA.

ERNEST AXTHELM, No. 108 THIRD street, Pittsburgh. Agent for PLANER, BRAUNSDORF & CO.
Noiseless Patent Sewing Machines.
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Has just received from New York auctions full lines of
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RIBBONS, GLOVES,
HOSIERY, &c.,
Which are offered at prices to meet the times.
HATS.
FUR AND WOOL HATS,
IN FULL STOCK, CHEAP.
R. H. PALMER,
81

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

THE RACES AT OAKLAND.

The Great Trot Declared "Off."

It was announced last week that a trotting match would take place yesterday afternoon at Oakland Park Track, between four prominent trotters in whose performances there has been manifested the liveliest interest by the lovers of good breed in this vicinity. They consisted of the favorite black mare "Annie Laurie," the gray stallion, "Joe Curry," the fleet-footed little bay mare "Josephine," and the full blooded gelding called "orphan Boy," the latter the property of Major Van Voorhis. A contest between such stock as this naturally drew together a very large assemblage of people, and not withstanding the rain storm which rendered the day's sport, there were several carriages on the ground, there were several carriages on the ground, the successful enjoyment of the vigilant members of containing ladies and the public to take as intense an their families, who seemed to be of speed as any of interest in the expected trial of the stands and the old turfmen who crowded the stands and track. The day was exceedingly well adapted for a capital trot and the track was never in a finer condition. The gentle shower had given the sembliage of people, and not withstanding it the finishing touch of perfection and rendered the rain storm which rendered the day's sport, remained to make the sport interesting and there were several carriages on the ground, successful except the adherence of the owners of the stock to the terms of the trot. But in this they proved recreant, and hence, the large and fashionable assembly present were disappointed in the witnessing the race. It appears that the agreement entered into between the interested parties was to trot to harness, mile heats, best three in five to rule, for a premium of one hundred and fifty dollars, and the entrance fee, which were fifty dollars each, the whole to go to the winner, less fifty dollars, to go to the second best horse. The driver of "Annie Laurie," at the end of the eleventh heat to abide by these terms, and declared that no provision was made for the second horse. His assertion was backed by several others who claimed that the premium and entrance fees were to go to the winner of the trot, without regard to any other horse. Major Van Voorhis took the opposite ground, and insisted that the original terms of the trot must be observed strictly, or he would declare the trot "off." This was an unexpected dampener to many who expected to see the other party succeed, and Major Van Voorhis, after the fact was announced that the trot would not take place, when it was apparent that the driver of the mare and his friends were unwilling to receive from the position they had taken. The result created a good deal of feeling on both sides, and the spectators took their departure again in no very pleasant humor over the unexpected turn matters had taken. It is scarcely necessary to add that, a few more such transactions will vastly reduce the legitimate patronage of the turf in this vicinity, if they do not permanently destroy it altogether.

There were several fine private teams present, several of which were driven over the track by their owners, after the race was declared "off." Among the most notable was an attractive looking sorrel pacing mare named "Lady Crockett," a very handsome brown trotting horse named "Woful," both the property of Messrs. McClurg and Noble, of Pittsburgh. "Lady Crockett" is nearly a thoroughbred, six years old, and has beaten 2:40 at pacing. There seems to be no end to her speed and bottom, as her performance yesterday demonstrated notwithstanding she was harnessed to a heavy buggy. "Wofol" is five years old and splendid in appearance. He racks under saddle perfectly, and it is believed that this fall he will show speed in trotting seldom attained in this vicinity. He is a son of "Hawk's Hawk," by "Wofol," he by Long Island "Black Hawk," dam an Adelaide mare. This stock, it is reported, are in the market.

OUR NATIONAL GAME.

Match Between the Enterprise Base Ball Club of Allegheny, and the Equity Club, of Philadelphia—Contests Between our Local Clubs.

The Enterprise Base Ball Club, of Allegheny city, says the Philadelphia *Press*, of Saturday, played its last match in this city Friday afternoon, at Twentieth and Girard streets, with the Equity club. The game was not very interesting at first on account of the rain, and also the careless playing on both sides, but towards the end the game became quite exciting. Equity stock was down until the eighth inning, when by good batting, they led their opponents score three runs.

The Enterprise boys then went in to make the necessary runs for a victory. When the score stood even the Enterprise had two men out and one man at third base. He finally got in by a wild throw to that base for Bozarth. No other runs were made. It is due to the Enterprise to say that had they played as careful the last four innings as they did the first four, they would have come out at least twenty runs ahead of the Equity.4

The members of the Enterprise were kindly treated by those of the Equity, and it is hardly probable that they will ever forget it. The score was as follows:

EQUITY.	O.	R.	ENTERPRISE.	O.	R.
Desbong, c.	3	4	Logan, 3d b.	2	5
Eckendorf, l f.	3	2	Brocket, c.	3	4
Packher, c f.	4	2	Brocket, 2d b.	1	5
Potter, 2d b.	3	3	Bozarth, p.	3	5
Bozarth, 1st b.	3	6	Irwin, 1st b.	4	1
Doyle, p.	3	3	Smith, r. f.	3	3
Hancock, s. s.	3	4	Graham, c f.	2	3
Hoff, 3d b.	3	3	Hoff, s. s.	2	3
Shantz, r. f.	3	4	Bryant, l f.	3	2
Total.	34	31	Total.	31	32

INNINGS.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
Equity.	4	2	4	0	4	0	1	6—21
Enterprise.	4	1	0	0	0	2	0	4—32

Umpire—E. Cope, Keystone Base Ball Club.
Scorers—Pittegrald and Campbell.
Home Runs—Kratner 1.
Time—Three hours and a half.

The *Press*, in its account of the match between the Enterprise and Athletic Clubs on Thursday afternoon, states that the attendance of spectators was very large, and much interest was manifested in the game, on account of it being so one-sided. Considerable fun was indulged in by some of the Athletics, while the playing of the Enterprise boys was fair, and would have been much better had they not been considerably tired out by the matches played during the previous four days. The visiting club is characterized as a gentlemanly set of men, who know how to conduct themselves properly.

A match game was played on Saturday afternoon, between the General Grant and Osceola Clubs of this city, on the grounds of the Independent Club, in the Ninth ward. The playing was very creditable for new clubs, and resulted as follows:

OSCEOLA.	R.	O.	GEN. GRANT.	R.	O.
Glover, c.	2	3	Murphy, c.	2	5
Roberts, p.	2	3	Leech, p.	1	5
Pennington, 1st b.	4	1	McKibbon, 1st b.	3	3
Brown, 2d b.	4	1	Morton, 2d b.	0	3
Legate, 3d b.	4	1	Lightner, 3d b.	1	3
Kober, s. s.	3	2	Boyle, s. s.	2	3
Evans, l f.	3	3	Nichols, l f.	2	3
Walker, r f.	4	3	Bryan, r f.	0	3
Long, r f.	1	2	Forayine, r f.	0	2
Total.	27	18	Total.	10	18

Umpire—James Brown.
Scorers—For the Osceola, Grant Club, John Brosey; for the Osceola, James McCune.

The International Sculling Match.

The New York *Herald* of Sunday says: "An old sport who bet on Hamill in his late rowing match on the Tyne river, in England, calls our attention to the fact that the American champion, notwithstanding his defeat, has made quite a profitable visit to the dominions of John Bull. He says he was the recipient of two boats, before he started, from American boat builders, each of which was probably worth one hundred dollars. Then he received five hundred dollars bonus as a condition that the race should take place in England. After his defeat, Harry Kelly, his autagonist, presented his friends a purse of forty pounds for him. At the Tyne Concert Hall he was presented with a signet ring worth fifty dollars, and also with a watch fifty dollars more, and one hundred dollars in hand money. At the house of Harry Lumley he was again the recipient of a splendid gold lever center seconds step watch and massive stud link Albert chain, with gold English Georges and dragon sovereign pendants, probably worth three hundred and fifty dollars—making an aggregate value in gold watches of about one thousand four hundred dollars. Besides these, during his stay on the Tyne he has been dined and wined, *feted* and petted to his heart's content. Old sport says John Bull is a great institution when an American champion comes to visit him, and the result of the international sculling match was one of that sort."

The Old Line Brownsville Packets.

The following resolutions will explain themselves:

Resolved, By the Sandusky Street, Allegheny, Baptist Church Sabbath School, at its last quarterly meeting, first, that we hereby tender our sincere thanks to the proprietors of the "Old Line" Brownsville Packet Boats for their generosity in conveying our school on its annual excursion, July 5, 1866.

Resolved, 2d, That our thanks are also due to the captain and officers of the steamer Telegraph, for their gentlemanly conduct and tender care during the passage.

Resolved, 3d, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the officers of the steamer Telegraph.

WM. K. GRAY, }
L. H. EATON, } Com.
G. H. LAUMAN, }

FAST EXPRESS TRAIN.—The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company have placed on their schedule a fast express train, which leaves Chicago at 5:15 P. M., and arrives in this city at 10:20 the next morning, making the distance between the cities in fifteen hours and twenty-five minutes. Passengers by this train can reach New York without one change of cars, in thirty five hours and twenty-five minutes. This is rapid traveling, but with a good road, first class engineers and cars, and skilful and experienced engineers and conductors, it will be safely accomplished by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company.

PERSONAL.—Lieutenant General Sherman was in the city yesterday, *en route* to Washington City.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the National House of Representatives, and about twenty Western Congressmen, arrived from Washington yesterday noon, and after a short sojourn at the Union Hotel, continued their journey homeward. Mr. Colfax, on his arrival home, will commence the Congressional campaign in his district.

ANOTHER ATTEMPTED OUTRAGE.—Yesterday evening, a young Englishman, name not known enticed a young girl to a lonely spot on Boyd's hill, near Mawhinney's brick yard, and there attempted an outrageous offense. Her cries for help compelled the scoundrel to flee over the hill into Pipetown, and he managed to escape. He is known, and will doubtless be arrested in due time.

OUT ON BAIL.—Wm. Einstein, convited at the last term of Court of Sunday liquor selling, and who was committed to jail on a ball piece, was released yesterday morning from confinement, he having secured bail to the sum of one thousand dollars for his appearance on Saturday next for sentence.

MARVELOUS beyond precedent is the effect of Sozodont upon the whole economy of the mouth, keeping the gums rosy and healthy, the teeth in perfect order, giving to the breath a balmy fragrance.

NEARLY DROWNED.—A lad named John Washburn, aged seven years, came nearly being drowned in the Ohio river, opposite Manchester, on Saturday evening, by getting beyond his depth. He was rescued by a larger boy who happened to be near by.

ORDER OF RED MEN.—John Rebman, Esq., of the SIXTH ward, Pittsburgh, has been re-appointed Grand Sachem of the Independent Order of Red Men, for Allegheny county, for the ensuing year.

SPECIAL CAUTION.—MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup has become so popular that various parties have put up articles calling them Mrs. Winslow's. Please take notice that the Mrs. Winslow of the Soothing syrup is not connected with any other article. j

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points. Units States certificates of indebtedness.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
jy4

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY, July 30—P. M.

The noticeable features in the forenoon quotations of the New York Board, to-day, were the decline in gold and the rise in Government securities, caused, no doubt, by the news of peace. Railway stocks are stationary—the late sharp advance appears to be checked by the same cause which has depressed gold and stimulated bonds—the price of national bonds, Western Union Telegraph has advanced, probably in consequence of the adjournment of Congress without the passage of any bills creating competing lines. Bennehoil (oil) continues to advance steadily, and may soon approach par, as the yield is said to be about 800 barrels daily; and it is going to be pretty well understood that the recent damaging reports were circulated designedly to damage the stock. The quotations this morning were four hundred and fifty-six to 456½ for Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88¾; Fort Wayne, 101¾; Erie, 65¾; Western Union Telegraph, 67¾; Bennehoil, (oil) 5¾; Pithole, 2¾; United States Petroleum, (new) 2¾; Quartz Hill, 4; Smith and Parmalee, 8¾.

—The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week closing on Saturday, July 28th:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
July 23	$8,727,788 49	$82,888 01
July 24	1,956,157 93	101,850 09
July 25	273,490 92	69,666 25
July 26	1,430,237 76	85,760 63
July 27	253,269 09	69,016 11
July 28	244,993 09	59,097 47
Total	$1,953,060 89	$42,128 15

—In making up income tax returns Government officials have often taken advantage of the tax payer's ignorance by insisting that losses in one branch of business should not be offset against profits in another branch, so that as is said, if a merchant, carrying on a profitable trade, happened to own ships, or was otherwise engaged, he must keep the accounts entirely separate, if he made ten thousand dollars out of produce, and was thirty thousand out of pocket on his ships or other business, he must still pay on his ten thousand, although his nett loss on the year was twenty thousand dollars. Or, if a banker, making during the year, fifty thousand dollars in his business, should happen to have no use for a portion of his surplus capital, and by investing that in a stock speculation should lose fifty thousand dollars, he must still return the income he would have had if he had met no loss, the speculation being considered "out of the market." The absurdity of this proposition is apparent to every person of business experience. Recently, official The act of Congress did not say that a taxpayer must return a statement of his income or loss, but only that he must furnish state occupation, and pay a tax on this without deducting such losses as resulted from foolish ventures and outside speculations. It simply provided that the tax "shall be levied, collected and paid annually upon the annual gains, profits and income of every person," subject to such exceptions and conditions as in no wise altered the general character of the impost. After many simple hearted pedple—who took their view of the law from the Commissioner—had been victimized out of a tax they ought never to have paid, the Commissioner was compelled to change his instructions, and to allow each taxpayer to sum up his entire gains and losses, and strike a fair balance between them. This is the only reasonable interpretation. The *Journal of Commerce*, in a comprehensive notice of this folly and injustice, says: "Suppose a country merchant who would have made about three thousand dollars upon his year's business had no misfortune overtaken him, was almost ruined by a fire that consumed a large portion of his goods, upon which he had no insurance. The Assessor for his district insisted "that this loss came out of his capital, and not out of the profits;" and tried very hard to collect the tax upon the money he would have made but for this calamity. Another case is instanced. Where a gain is realized in one branch of business, and a loss in another, and the net result is a considerable gain on the Dividend, the demand has been very moderate. Holders at the close were firm in their views, and offerings were small. Sales 1,000 bbls crude at 21 cents, including delivery at seaboard; closing nominally 21@21½ cents. Refined quiet at 34@35 cents for crude in bulk at 21@22c; and standard at 29c; case oils for August at 42c; and September at 43c. Naphtha quiet at 30@31c. Benne oil quiet at 90c. Crude whale steady, with sales of 40,000 bbls at 52c. Crude sperm steady, and 30c bid. Crude Bennehoil brought 8½@9c. Crude petroleum quiet at 5@5½c. Crude lard oil 85@90c bbls, and the exports were 19,959,937 gallons, against 14,000,000 gallons the previous week. There were 28,916,276 gallons, against 7,000,659 gallons same time in 1865, and the whole period of 1864, and 19,010,751 gallons same time 1863.

PITTSBURGH PETRA, July 28.—The *North American* says: Petroleum have advanced 1@1½ cents per gallon. Sales of about 9 000 bbls sold at 21@22½c for crude at seaboard; 34@35c for refined, and 42@43c for case oils. Naphtha quiet at 30@31c. Benne oil quiet at 90c. Crude whale steady, with sales of 40,000 bbls at 52c. Crude sperm steady, and 30c bid. Crude Bennehoil brought 8½@9c. Crude petroleum quiet at 5@5½c. Crude lard oil 85@90c bbls, and the exports were 19,959,937 gallons, against 14,000,000 gallons the previous week. There were 28,916,276 gallons, against 7,000,659 gallons same time in 1865, and the whole period of 1864, and 19,010,751 gallons same time 1863.

PHILADELPHI